GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPT LIBRARY
INDEXING FOR TELUGU MANUSCRIPT

Sl. No.	Particulars	Details
1	Language	TELUGU
2	Material	Paper Mss.
3	Bundle Number	TEL B 0462
4	Work Number	D 1235
5	Page No (From... To)	1 to 57
6	Name of the Work	ANDHRA VYAKARANAMU IN ENGLISH
7	Subject	ANDHRA VYAKARANAMU

D. 1235
B. 462

Preface

The pronunciation is not easy to attain, and Mahomedans, who are scattered through every part of the Telugu country (where they are called Turaca or Turks) rarely attain a correct pronunciation, though they have spoken the language from childhood. Among themselves they use the Hindustani language; which [this has no resemblance to Telugu and] is spoken by very few of the Hindus. who read it less than French is read among the English.

Mahomedans and other foreigners look upon Telugu as a very difficult language. Yet the difficulty [has] principally arisen from a want of proper explanation: for the uneducated natives ~~very~~ rarely err [in idioms] as the low English do, in the grammar of their mother tongue: were this really intricate it surely would not be so easily comprehended without particular study. idiom

The learned are not distinguished by ~~the~~ elegance in conversation or correspondence, for they evince no dislike to a very unpolished dialect.

This colloquial style ~~in~~ admits many Hindustani and English expressions: as the people have needlessly borrowed much from the languages used by their conquerors. Yet it is easy to avoid this debased cant, which is similar to the jargon of French & Dutch phrases that prevailed in English before the days of Pope and Addison.

The application of Sanscrit principles to the language has proved unsuccessful: thus the ancient grammar, though always spoken of with applause is in truth studied by very few Telugus: and the two languages are so slightly connected that those Telugu bramins who have most successfully cultivated the one, remain entirely acquainted ignorant of the grammar and prosody of the other. This is partly a matter of taste, and partly arises from the pedantic obscurity of the Telugu philological treatises: particularly those of Bhimana, Ahobala chari and Appa Cavi, whom all praise but few read: If we pursue a more reasonable method we shall find the language comparatively easy. for it certainly is not so difficult as Hindustani, which we learn with ease because it has been intelligibly explained.

The antient grammar was written in Sanscrit verse: and is brief, being comprized in ninety couplets of the Arya metre: it is explained in voluminous commentaries, some written in Sanscrit, others in Telugu. The most elaborate was written in Telugu verse by Appa Cavi and was not completed.

A great part of these treatises consists of etymological statements which according to modern arrangement more properly belong to a dictionary, and accordingly are omitted in the present volume. While I have added several rules unnoticed in the native treatises, and simplified many others. For those works authors are unintelligible without a previous acquaintance with Sanscrit grammar, which, according to the mode now pursued will be proved superfluous: the language being now explained solely on its natural principles without a reliance on any other.

301 A>
286 II>
2932

As we advance in the perusal of the poets, a certain acquaintance with Sanscrit becomes useful, though this is so slight that natives acquire it by mere habit without study. I have accordingly placed in this volume such of the Sanscrit rules (borrowed from Dr Wilkins's grammar) as are required: just as a few Latin rules are required by those who wish to understand the Latin phrases found in English literature: and these accordingly find a place in the English grammar.

The poetical dialect* differs from the

* Called గ్రాంథికం grándhicam or book language as distinguished from గ్రామ్యం grámyam or rustic style.

Preface

colloquial, just as the language of Shakespeare and Milton differs from the English we speak: being wholly unintelligible to a foreigner without particular study.

Few of the bramins who instruct beginners in the language are seldom well acquainted with ^the^ practical dialect or with grammatical principle: and even those who have attained accurate learning remain incompetent to teach successfully, because the ancient routine is obscure. Indeed they often condemn as inelegant, forms ^of the verb & noun that are^ sanctioned by the best poets: whose authority is by all acknowledged to be unquestionable. Thus some parts of the present grammar will be disapproved by them: but as the reader acquires experience he will find the course I have pointed out is easy and satisfactory.

See enter ¶ 258

308 D
309 A

Walton Hall
Derbyshire
27 Nov 1835

The grammar ought to be separated from the "first book" or Introduction – which will be solely on spelling & Prosody.

ON SOFT[illegible] [illegible]

Chap I. The principle of Softening Initial consonants is in India peculiar to the Telugu language: being quite unknown in Sanscrit. The Welsh language possesses ^see ¶ 187^ a similar principle: and the parallel that exists between the Telugu and the Welsh rules is very close.* (3)

The ^four^ consonants క చ త ప K. Ch. T. and P are (on the present occasion) called HARD and are liable to be changed into certain SOFT letters.

క K changes into గ G

చ Ch into జ Z or even into స S

త T into ద D

ప P into బ B or even into వ V ద does not change into త

This change affects only the **Initial** consonant ^of a native Telugu word, (no Sanscrit or foreign word admits it)^ And the change never takes place the other way: that is, a word which properly begins with a soft letter never changes into a hard one.†

Examples

K : [illegible] + [illegible]

[illegible] + [illegible] G [illegible]

చ. జ. [illegible] + [illegible] Ch = Z [illegible] hands and feet

[illegible] + [illegible] Ch = S [illegible]

త. ద అన్న + తమ్ములు T = D అన్న + దమ్ములు

తల్లి + తండ్రి T = D తల్లిదండ్రి Father and mother

ప. బ [illegible] + [illegible] P = B [illegible]

---

* In each language the present rules are not merely a matter of orthography, like the Sanscrit rules for Sandhi, but relate to the meaning. It must be observed that the rules now given are never applied to Sanscrit words.

† This change particularly affects words wherein (as in [illegible]) the conjunction and is implied. In the spoken Telugu nouns alone suffer this change [illegible] (Bhase ¶ 1)

K. enter Ahobala Pandit ¶ 28 [illegible]

D. 1235

Chap II. On Softening Initial Consonants

These short rules already quoted are essential; the remainder are peculiar to poets: and though they cannot properly be omitted in a Grammar, they are inapplicable to the spoken language thus the student may pass them over without examination until his progress in reading verse calls for their aid.

(4)

Telugu I. Nominatives and all Telugu words resembling Nominatives (as specified in the first four Cala Rules) require this change: Examples (Cala words require this change.)

P. to V	[illegible] + [illegible]	[illegible]
K - G	[illegible] + కల్లరి	[illegible] గల్లరి
[illegible]	[illegible] + [illegible]	[illegible]
C . . S	అప్పుడు + [illegible]	అప్పుడు [illegible]

II. But Sanscrit words are not liable to such a change. Thus for పోయెను కృష్ణ pōē Krishna we can never say పోయెను గృష్ణ.

దొర కరుణించె the ruler was gracious; never can become దొర గరుణించె.

[illegible] never [illegible].

Occasionally poets break this rule, and treat these words as if they were Telugu: writing thus [illegible] గరుణించె* NB. I would exclude this rule as superfluous.] ADC says It happens when both words are Tadbh or Tats, as [illegible] + కరుణించె

* Thus in Vishnu Puran VII. 356 Polp esal ara[illegible] bayoja sambhavund.

The rule should be "The initials of Sanscrit words are generally left unaltered, though not specifically excepted from the rule."

On SOFT[illegible] INITIALS

III [illegible] in such places often contracted into [illegible] or even omitted and then [illegible] substituted. Thus { In other words Nu or Ni may drop the final vowel or be wholly left out

[illegible] + [illegible] becomes [illegible]

——— [illegible] + [illegible] - - - - [illegible]

——— [illegible] + [illegible] - - - - [illegible]

——— [illegible] + [illegible]

(Note - The above brief rule evidently conveys the entire value of §. 114 & 115 in ADC) In 116 he says as follows

[illegible] + [illegible]

[illegible] + D° (spelt at pleasure [illegible]

[illegible] + D° (this is the same as [illegible])

[illegible] + D°

[illegible] + [illegible]

[illegible] + D° (spelt at pleasure [illegible] or [illegible])

[illegible] + D°

"But (ADC § 116) never [illegible] [or [illegible] which rule about [illegible] is mere rubbish]

"Because ం is used only with [illegible]

"[illegible] + [illegible]

"— [illegible] + do

"— ం + do

"[illegible] +

" But not [illegible] or [illegible] because [illegible] & [illegible] never precede the letters [illegible]

Now surely these rules are labour in vain! For after all, [illegible], ం, and the nonexistent [illegible] are merely shapes of N And when [illegible] or [illegible] are followed by a consonant they are of course written [illegible].

On [illegible] INITIALS

These are all the existing rules [illegible] can be made yet more brief [illegible] thus

I. Initials of Tel. words are softened when they follow Telugu words that are Cala.

(5)

II. Or even Tadbhavas.

III In such places the acc. termination N ([illegible] or [illegible]) may be dropt. Or contracted into N.

IV If the next [illegible] initial is not capable of being softened, then the change into [illegible] is wrong.

V The letter ( ) is added to Initials to soften them - this optional like the u in favour, honour, [illegible] & is becoming antiquated

This is all. ADC's two last rules (117 & 118) do not belong to this portion of the grammar.

Some pedantic writers change the initial [illegible] chi and even the initial [illegible] sa into [illegible] - Thus [illegible] becomes [illegible], and [illegible] is spelt [illegible]. This is mere pedantry and should be avoided. The same class of bramans (called [illegible]) write [illegible] for [illegible]

It will be remembered that Telugu words alone are here considered - A word derived from Sanscrit as [illegible] for [illegible] is quite independent on these rules and such spelling is authorized not by etymological rule but by poetical authority.

ON SOFTENING Consonants in the 2d or 3d SYLLABLE

The letter [illegible] is sometimes changed into V thus

[illegible]	tragadam	becomes	[illegible]	
[illegible]	pogu		[illegible]	an earring
[illegible]	pagadam		[illegible]	pavadam
[illegible]			[illegible]	he

On DROPPING Initial consonants

On the TELUGU elision of final vowels.

The Telugu rules on this subject are wholly different from the Sanscrit rules.

Three vowels alone are liable to elision These are the three first short vowels, viz A, I, and U. 271e

A and I are sometimes elided; as

A మేసిన + ఆవు mésina + āwu = మేసినావు mēsin'āwu, the cow that grazed
[illegible] + అంగడి pettina + angadi [illegible]

I చూస్తివి + అన్నా = చూస్తివన్నా custiv' anna Do you see, brother
చూస్తిని + అగ్గిని = చూస్తినగ్గిని custin' aggini I saw the fire
వచ్చిరి + [illegible]వాండ్లు = వచ్చి[illegible]వాండ్లు The neighbours came
* అది + ఏమి = అదేమి What is that?
* ఇది + ఏమి = ఇదేమి What is this?
* అవి + ఎవరివి = అవెవరివి whose are those things?
* ఇవి + ఎవరివి = ఇవెవరివి whose are these things?
* నీది + ఏది = నీదేది which is thine?
మీవి + ఏవి = మీవేవి which are yours?
మరి + ఒకటి = మరొకటి another one
దానికి + ఇస్తిని = దానికిస్తిని I gave it to her
శెట్టి + ఐనవాడు = శెట్టైనవాడు he who is a merchant
[illegible] + [illegible] = [illegible] one who is a leader
పిండి + ఎంత = పిండెంత how much flour is there

These are dignified colloquial as well as poetical
[illegible] solely poetical & solely vulgar

U వాడు + ఎక్కడ = వాడెక్కడ where is he
నీవు + ఎవ్వడవు = నీవెవ్వడవు M who art thou
రెండు + ఒకట్లు = రెండొకట్లు The two are [illegible]
ఇద్దరు + అన్నలు = ఇద్దరన్నలు Two brothers

RULES for OBVIATING ELISION

In Poetry the rules of Elision are very strictly observed: the only exceptions will be specified presently. But in the spoken language these rules are little attended to: herein it would evidently be absurd to use these refinements which are in place only in poetry. Thus in the above instances the common language is మేసిన ఆవు, చూస్తివి అన్నా, అంగడి అన్న [illegible] &c

On TELUGU ELISION

Elision is obviated by inserting particular letters. These are న య వ ద ర N. Y. V. T. R. M

Those places wherein N may be inserted are described in the rules regarding Drutam: which name is given to the N thus used. While the places wherein N cannot thus be used are specified in the rules regarding Cala.

Y is very generally inserted thus
* అది + ఏమి becomes అది యేమి adi-y-ēmi
* అవి + ఎవరివి అవి యెవరివి
* నీది + ఏది నీది యేది
* దానికి + ఇస్తిని దానికి యిస్తిని
* శెట్టి + ఐనవాడు శెట్టి యైనవాడు
* పిండి + ఎంత పిండి యెంత
also Poor: p 155 [illegible]

V is inserted thus
మరి + ఒకటి మరి వొకటి
[illegible] + ఐ + ఐ [illegible]

T is inserted thus [illegible]
నిలువు + అద్దం నిలువుటద్దం

R is yet more rarely inserted - as
పొద + ఇల్లు పొదరిల్లు
[illegible] (dict in [illegible])

M. [illegible] zallu Manenu
[illegible]

EXCEPTIONS

Regarding A.

Druta words in A do not suffer elision: the letter N being inserted to prevent it - See rules of Druta.

[Telugu words for "woman" as [illegible] - Reject this [illegible]

Words ending in broad ā, as [illegible] a woman, and vocatives as తమ్ముడా o brother; of course cannot elide the broad vowel: and even if the vowel is shortened, as [illegible], తమ్ముడ the same holds good. Thus తమ్ముడ + ఇట్లురా becomes తమ్ముడ యిట్లురా never తమ్ముడిట్లురా

Exceptions

The elision of this vowel often occurs in poetry but elsewhere (and even ...) is generally prevented by inserting Y. Thus కత్తి, ఎక్కడ catti + eccada becomes కత్తి, యెక్కడ cattiy-eccada, where is the knife - never కత్తెక్కడ catt'eccada. N cannot be inserted, as కత్తి being a nominative, is a Cala.

These parts of the past tense that end in I. ... viz

Sing 2.	చూస్తి, or చూస్తివి	thou sawest	always have elision
Plu 1	చూస్తిమి	we saw	
2	చూస్తిరి	ye saw	

Thus చూస్తిరి తమ్ముని ye saw my brother.

But in the same tense the following have elision or not at pleasure

Sing 1	చూస్తి	I saw	
Plu 3	చూస్తిరి	They saw	Thus
	చూస్తి + అన్నను	may become	
	చూస్తన్నను	cúst'annanu	or
	చూస్తి + నన్నను	çústi N - annanu	

In ... Grammar page 2 see instance of false Sandhi

CONTRAST Of the HIGH and LOW Dialects in Elision

Radical	LOW	High
వరమున విష్ణు + దుంతెను -	వరమున విష్ణు దుంతెను -	వరమున విష్ణు యుంతెను
రాజు + ఇదినాడు	ditto	రాజాదినాడు
అతడు + ఉంటెను	దుంటెను	అతడవుంటెను

EXCEPTIONS

తెంకర్ + అడుగు	ditto	తెంకడు + అడుగు = తెంకడునడుగు
మూర్ + అతడు		మూడవ + అతడు
		మూడవ వతడు

Thus also నాలుగు వ్, లు మువవ అతడు, మువవ, పదకొండవ, పన్నెండవ, పదనాలుగవ, పదిహేను, పదహారవ are forms introduced in the high dialect simply to avoid elision.

The final ము of the 2d decln suffers elision in the high dialect when followed by a vowel: as పుత్రము + ఇక్కడ = పుత్రమిక్కడ, but in the low, the invariable form is పుత్రము అక్కడ ... 2 may 37 before dawn But in such phrases as కులమెకదా ... N is inserted and no elision takes place - whereas were the next word Sansc as గ్రంథాన్ని ... — see ...

ON VOWELS Dropped in the MIDDLE of Words

(17)

1st. Contractions in WRITING

In writing, some contractions are used which do not affect the spelling. For these the general rule is —

The vowels A.I.U if they come twice in the same word the first is dropped. Thus

వానికి is written	వాన్కి	vān' ki, but pronounced	vāniki
వెనక	వెన్క	ven' ka	venaka
తిరిగి	తిర్గి	tir' gi	tirigi
అడిగితిని	అడ్గిత్ని	ad' git' ni	adigitini
పదమట	పద్మట	pad' mata	padamata
వస్తిమి	వస్త్మి	vast' mi	vastimi
తెనుగు	తెన్గు	Ten' gu	Tenugu
మనుపు	మన్పు	mun' pu	manupu

These are contractions to the eye alone, and do not affect the sound

2d. CONTRACTIONS in SPELLING

Monosyllabic Verbs that end in N following a short vowel as కొనుట kŏn-uta to take, వినుట vin-uta to hear, తినుట tin-uta to eat, have a liberty of dropping the U of UTA.

Thus the N being silent, takes the form ం and these verbs are contracted into వింట, తింట, కొంట.

(This does not happen, in some verbs, if the preceding vowel is long, as ప్రాణుట)

And the same contraction takes place throughout the verb. Thus

కొనుచు, or కొనుచును become కొంచు, కొంచును present participle
కొనుటకు వినుట

Even where the preceding vowel is I as ...

కొనియుని which form is always contracted into కొంటిని
కొని + యుని
... అరుదు + ఉండు

Vowels [illegible] in the middle of Words

Verbs that have more than one syllable in the root, as పెనుగుట penuc̣-uta [illegible]; ఏడుచుట ēduc̣-uta to weep, can drop the last vowel of the root. thus

పెనుగుట penuc̣-uta పెనగుట penc̣-uta
ఏడుచుట educ̣-uta ఏడ్చుట ed'c̣-uta
తుడుచుట tuduc̣-uta తుడ్చుట tud'c̣-uta
నడుచుట naduc̣-uta నడ్చుట nad'c̣-uta

The same contraction takes place in the past tense, as

పెనచి పెంచి
పెనచితిని పెంచితిని

Mem – Ascertain whether there are any such verbs (as A.D.C. 120 describes) in డు, చు, లు, and రు?

These words also have a liberty, in poetry, of dropping their middle vowel: on the principle already stated: viz: that the same vowel recurs in both the last syllables.

అప్పుడు appudu అప్డు ap'du Then
~~[illegible] Short [illegible]~~
[illegible] [illegible]

The vowel U is often dropt in a middle syllable. Thus

బిలువ బిల్వ
నాలువ నాల్వ

A word that ends in U, and is compounded with another noun; sometimes drops U though the next word begins with a consonant. Thus

[illegible] + బావమ్మ [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
కోలు + పులి కోల్పులి
బంటు + రవుతు బంట్రౌతు a policeman

(Note – This and the other rules on spelling must precede the rules of Syntax)

When two ~~Telugu~~ words coalesce, the former often drops its ~~second~~ last syllable – Thus

సగము + రేయి midnight సగరేయి saga-reyi
భయము + పెట్టుట bhayamu-pettuta = భయపెట్టుట
కను + దోయి canu-dōyi = కన్దోయి candōyi

Query – can a Tel & a Sansc word coalesce? thus (...) ... = vralu + asubhs – సంవత్సరాశుభిరిని is wrong – say సంవత్సరం లభ్యదిరిని

SANSCRIT ELISION

Here enter the Rules taken out of Wilson – or rather place them in the Spelling book

See foot of page 206.

In poetry the rules of Sanscrit elision are pretty faithfully adhered to. but in the colloquial Telugu they are not observed – Thus the phrase గ్రంధం + ఆరంభమందు (book + beginning – in) would in poetry become గ్రంధారంభమందు – grandhārambhamandu But in speaking or writing Tel we must say గ్రంధం యొక్క ఆరంభమందు or, (omitting యొక్క) గ్రంధం ఆరంభమందు grandham ārambhamandu

Now strictly critical writers would change the ధం into ధము (గ్రంధము) but freely we say

ON THE DIALECTS, Strict Free & Mixed

In all languages various dialects are used in different districts: the north varying from the south, and so forth. In like manner in Telugu the northern part of the Telugu country we find the language spoken with the greatest purity. It may here be remarked that the districts lie somewhat in a north east direction and the natives call that the [illegible] or *eastern* part which we should rather call the northern part. The dialect here used does not appear to myself, I confess, more pure than elsewhere: it is perhaps more elegant in accent, but is quite as thickly garbled with foreign words as at Cadapa and in the south west. The Eastern and western dialects (so called by the natives) differ in several words — thus [illegible] bittali naked, is a western word so is [illegible] for a farmer. [illegible] afterwards [illegible] cloudiness, wet weather

But the poets, who perhaps wrote before these were so fell into partial disuse, employ them at pleasure: and accordingly we sometimes find a native unacquainted with a phrase in a poem, which elsewhere is not in common use.

IIdly. ON THE HIGH and LOW DIALECTS

In all languages, (vide § 127-131) we may perceive a high dialect, used only in poetry, and a low dialect used in conversation and business. These two differ so widely in Telugu that we may be able to use the colloquial language with ease and yet be unable to explain a line in any poem. Such

is also the case in English. As we find many Telugus who converse and correspond *fluently* in English (and they only want better tutors to do it *correctly*) — yet they remain unable to read or understand a page of any English classic volume whether in verse or prose.

Each dialect has two branches: the better and the worse. [The *best* models of the *poetical* dialect are found in the Maha Bharata, the Ranga Natha Ramayanam, the Ramabhyudaya, and the . . . . . . The *worst* are found in the Nalodaya, and other pedantic poems]

The better is of ~~two~~ 3 kinds [and the worst is of two kinds.]

1. In the best dialect the most esteemed compositions are the Maha Bharata, the Ramabhyudaya, ~~and~~ the Bhascara Ramayanam and the Ranga Natha Ramayanam — with several more ~~poems~~ works of great beauty. All of these are called [illegible] Pauranic works, or translations and imitations of the Puranas; the word puranam signifying Legend, or Chronicle. A foreigner should give his attention solely to these works.

2. Poems, called [illegible] Cavya. These are distinguished from the *Purana* works by a more refined style wherein the figure called [illegible] slesha (or Rhetorical *Trope*) is used: many verses being so composed as to bear two different interpretations as for instance, in one light the verse describes the heroine; in the other, a battle-array. These poems were written in the SANSCRIT DIALECT of the language and this mode of poetical punning draws its expressions chiefly from that language. 362 A

Yet no knowledge of Sanscrit, however ample, will enable ~~a foreigner~~ us to read these works unless we [illegible] commentary. [illegible] may [illegible] full of Sanscrit words, but the next may be unmixed Telugu and indeed the mixture is so

(Marginal note, written vertically:) The FINER dialect and STRICT Telugu say rather The FREE dialect for colloquial or vulgar

great that it will be found impossible to write [illegible] compositions intelligibly in the Devanagari, Bengali, or Tamil character.

Among the Poems the most distinguished are the [illegible] Charitra, the Manu Charitra, the [illegible]

3. The last class of poems is condemned as being pedantic and in bad taste. Such are the Naishadaya in the Sanscrit dialect and the Nila Parinayamu in the Telugu dialect.

The Telugu dialect, called అచ్చ తెలుగు Acca Telugu or Unmixed Telugu, is an absurd mode of excluding all words of Sanscrit origin. These compositions are just as ill judged as would be an English poem composed in words wholly of Saxon or British roots, rejecting all that are derived from Latin or French.

The LOW dialect is of two kinds. 1. The ordinary spoken language, which is used by all classes, and is much easier than either English or Hindustani: from both these languages it borrows many phrases; chiefly such as are not easily exchanged for Telugu expressions.

2. A jargon wherein foreign words are so lavishly employed that the jumble becomes unintelligible even to some native Telugus. This vicious style is much used in business and correspondence, but we certainly should avoid it. This ~~jargon~~ ill judged fashion of talking is quite capricious, and is different in different districts, whereas the preferable colloquial style is the same all over the country.

Enter p 2

On DIALECTS as a part of GRAMMAR

In all languages we find the grammatical forms used in conversation deviate in some points

from those which Grammarians approve and poets employ. For instance 1 I do not know, is the simple prose form. 2 I know not, nor know I, are high or poetical forms; 3 I don't know, Dont know, are low forms; while 4 I donnow, is a rude vulgarity. [illegible] These are in Telugu thus distinguished by Sanscrit phrases. 10

1 [illegible] Ordinary or simple prose form (c.f.)

2 గ్రాంథికం Book language: the high dialect, from గ్రంథం a book. Poetical phrase (p.)

3 గ్రామ్యం gramyam [illegible] low dialect, rustic speech, village phrase: from గ్రామం a village. (v)

4 [illegible] or low slang

5 దేశ్యపదం A local phrase, or one borrowed from a foreign source.

And to these may be added the expression భాష bhasha, which means language or dialect; but in its etymological sense [illegible] signifies Modern or Vernacular as distinguished from ([illegible]) Sanscrit. Thus when we call a Telugu or Tamil poem, they frequently call [illegible], or a vernacular composition. So [illegible] signifies the Telugu interpretation of a Sanscrit word.

The various parts of grammar assume various forms according to the dialect. {This 300 F / 274 B}

IN THE NOUN here enter 300 F.

1st Decl. Nom. sing. [illegible] c.f. – but [illegible] p. The rule for inserting this is colloquially in explained in the Syntax under Nominative

2d Decl. Nom. sing. [illegible] v. [illegible] c.f. [illegible] or [illegible] p.

Dative [illegible] or [illegible] p.

[illegible] are v.

[illegible] v. [illegible]

Plu. N. [illegible] v.

[illegible] decl. This deviates only in the plural as already shewn.

In the Singular Declension we find one striking difference. Here many words have an ablative singular form ending in — as [Telugu]. [Telugu], [Telugu], [Telugu], [Telugu]. This form is poetical. The low dialect rejects it and forms the ablative by adding [Telugu] by [Telugu] in, to the Genitive. Thus [Telugu] [Telugu] &c.

In the Pronoun, [Telugu] I, is the c.f. [Telugu], with [Telugu], and [Telugu]. But the poets also use [Telugu] or [Telugu] I. [Telugu] me. ~~[illegible]~~ [Telugu] thou [Telugu] ye.

In the Verb the dialect used by poets differs as it does in many other languages, from the expressions used colloquially. So in English, art, are, wast, [Telugu] for [Telugu] become beest, be, went, and so forth, while the low or vulgar forms vary again, as aint, isnt, wasnt, couldnt &c. Such vitiated expressions (called [Telugu] or grāmyam, utterly vulgar) are rejected by native critics and teachers, but I have explained them in the grammar because indispensable in understanding conversation, trials & correspondence, and depositions made in the office of a magistrate or judge.

In When a poet speaks in his own person, or ~~[illegible]~~ that of his leading characters, he uses (in Telugu as in English & French) an elegant and classical dialect: but he makes rustics ~~[illegible]~~ speak in a rustic dialect, and vulgarities of all sorts may be found in even the most distinguished poems. ~~And~~ Even he who can read the poets with ease will find some difficulty in understanding the rude dialects (such as the Spartan Greek found in Aristophanes or the Scots of Burns) which is employed in the [Telugu] or bhagavatamulu, or [illegible] a favourite amuse-

ment among the Telugus, and the difficulty of understanding an actor in a recitative or canzone is greater than would at first seem probable. For here the poetical dialect is intermingled with the [Telugu] konda bhasha or "mountain tongue"

(Although upon her lips there hung
The accents of the mountain tongue)

and the modulations used in the recitative lengthen short syllables and abbreviate long ones. Thus the name [Telugu] Crishna is even made short in the first syllable. In the various parts of the noun and verb similar alterations take place. Thus in the farce of [Telugu] or Molly and Bill, he sings [Telugu] — which (using [Telugu] for [Telugu] I care not) in the common dialect would be [Telugu], [Telugu], [Telugu] &c. Here the last vowel of [Telugu] is elongated to suit the air.

In the verb [Telugu] is common & all. [Telugu] and [Telugu] are poetical forms of the 1st pers. & [Telugu] is [Telugu]

Instances of Gauther [Telugu] to fall into difficulties [Telugu] a drill plough

Instances of Cadapa [Telugu], [Telugu]

Poetical peculiarities [Telugu] Appx 6. 2. 137 for [Telugu] cattle [Telugu] for [Telugu] Billhanam Bilh 2. 34

ON REITERATION

The principle of repeating the same word pervades every part of grammar in all the languages of India and the most [illegible] to be best understood by collecting the various instances into one head.

[illegible] Reiteration of a noun imparts [illegible] [illegible]

Thus, using the nominative case only (× 6 195 A [illegible])

Enter 6. 132

[illegible] I give it you [illegible] See 17. 35 [illegible]

Or using a dative & nominative [illegible]

[illegible] see p. 224

[illegible] a bit, a piece [illegible] to cut to pieces

[illegible] in one way or another [illegible] looseness. [illegible] loosed, here and there

Conjunctions are doubled thus

[illegible]

[illegible] both you & he

here enter the instances cited [illegible]

The pronoun [illegible] what, if redoubled, is translated "Either, or" — "Both, and" — Thus [illegible] both I & he came [illegible] both thou & he must come — Enter 6. 184. 214

Doubling a pronoun gives a distributive sense as [illegible] in those houses, [illegible] our houses. But [illegible] in those different houses, [illegible] our respective homes [illegible] the tutelage required for our respective children [illegible] your respective herds [illegible] each went to his home

But if &c enter p 185 line 12

[illegible] daily .. △ 210 line 9

Sometimes the first word is in the dative and is translated every. Thus [illegible] every time, time by time [illegible] penny for penny, every penny.

---

here enter △ 184

A verb may be repeated, using first the Radical form. Thus [illegible] (intensive) [illegible] 12

the form is [illegible] cheya-N-e. Examples .. see 137 § 6

[illegible] he actually has done so; doing he has done it

[illegible] at least

[illegible] vach-n-e vastanu — Really I will come — I will certainly come

[illegible] not. [illegible]

[illegible] The Past part followed by the verb denotes certainty as

[illegible] verily they are witnesses

[illegible] (△ 220 line 26)

here enter △ 185 note †

If the aff & neg voices are used together (the past part aff with the neg part. and a third verb) this denotes uncertainty. Thus

[illegible] to unite [illegible] they are & are not friends — i.e. they hardly unit. Or, [illegible]

[illegible] to be known [illegible] he hardly knows anything about it"

[illegible] to be [illegible] they hardly will be there

[illegible] to say [illegible] at all events

[illegible] the water is & is not enough.

[illegible] through my inability to live there being able & unable

Doubling a participle denotes continual act. as

[illegible] Utt Ram 4. 287 he kissed & kissed her till her face was covered with blushes [illegible] Bilhanam 2, 165 as she viewed & viewed him he became a Love in her eyes. [illegible] Vema (this is the ROOT A)

[illegible] continually reading

[illegible] this house remains undisturbed

[illegible] Enter D [illegible]

[illegible] his word was law

this exemplifies the Superlative

Now give Anucarana

See next page

Syntax of Verbal Nouns [illegible]

See page 161

[illegible] are often [illegible] in English by neither the [illegible]

[illegible] It was your brother that came

The noun that governs, follows it. Thus [illegible]

[illegible]

It was I that planted, and he that watered: but it is God that giveth the increase

--217-- on DISTRIBUTIVES

[illegible] in the various books

[illegible] to the different villages

Now give [illegible]

On E' final - see page 258 - This translated all sorts of ways - Thus -

[illegible] "You see" it will do no good

[illegible] "You see" he won't come. You know he won't come

[illegible] "Don't you see" it's not true.

[illegible] Tut! it's not so -

[illegible] Put it down on that "you see!"

Syntax.

Construction of sentences - continued from [illegible] (13)

The English word of reverses the Tel. phrase when it denotes portion, quantity or measure. Thus "A quart of water" becomes "water of a pint"; [illegible] "a mile of land" becomes "land of a mile".

Examples

[illegible] four quarts of rice

[illegible] three legs of mutton

[illegible] one ingot of silver

[illegible] five miles off

[illegible] a pint of milk

Sometimes [illegible] "[illegible]" Thus

[illegible] a mile

[illegible] a basketful of earth

In syntax the article (a, an, the) and the conjunction (and) are understood, not expressed - as [illegible] A house, the house [illegible] the [illegible] he (and) I came. For a the word [illegible] (one) is sometimes used. Thus [illegible] a pint of milk [illegible] one pint of milk.

We very [illegible] frequently find the Telugu construction contrary to the English order. Thus [illegible] letting go from his hand the advantage [illegible]

Produce a paragraph from St Luke e.g. [illegible] 17-20 IV. 17 - I. 69-80 but the best I at last find will be II. 42-45. VI. 17 VIII. 38-40 [illegible]

ON ADJECTIVES

First. Pure Telugu Adjectives

These are of two kinds: 1. simple, as [illegible] good, [illegible] white

and 2. borrowed from nouns. Thus [illegible] length

[illegible] a long stick: lit: a stick of length

They have (as in English or French) the same form in all numbers, genders, and cases — [illegible] 250

They sometimes borrow affixes from pronouns, just as happens in the verb — Thus

[illegible] nenu manchi vadanu* I am a good man

[illegible] — [illegible] nivu [illegible] vu Thou art a good man

[illegible] he is a good man [illegible] she is good

[illegible] we are good men

[illegible] } [illegible] ye, they, are good men
[illegible] } [illegible] a good thing

[illegible] they (neuter) are good

Here it will be seen that the 1st & 2d persons sing & the 1st pers plur. borrow [illegible] so [illegible]

*The feminine forms are as follows, in the singular

[illegible]

[illegible] — — [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the cow is a fine one [illegible] this is not black.

Some adjectives that end [illegible] add [illegible]

[illegible] or [illegible] black. [illegible] or [illegible] white [illegible]

[illegible] or [illegible] green. [illegible] or [illegible] right

Some are derived from verbs, and take the form of the ~~[illegible] final vowel~~ past participle — Thus

[illegible] to limp [illegible] a lame man

Some are formed even from affixes by adding [illegible] Thus

So A plural form is sometimes used, whether the Adj is Tel or Sansc [illegible] they are not civilized or polite

[illegible] Surabh 100 our dwellings are pure

[illegible] Vem 3.175 So [illegible]

Gros. p. 94 = [illegible] .. [illegible] they are severed. [illegible] ..

[illegible] .. [illegible] Brg x. 120 [illegible]

large cushion Ila 2.164 [illegible] Chitha. 4.23. [illegible]

[illegible] much [illegible] many persons or things [illegible] many men

See further p 272 R. & 224

On Adjectives

2dly. Adjectives ~~borrowed~~ formed from nouns. [illegible] p. 109

~~with the noun~~ [illegible] village

[illegible] a village [illegible] — * [illegible] Naish 3.51 [illegible] see below

Nouns that have the inflection like the nom. [illegible] use the nom: Thus [illegible] length [illegible] country [illegible] a country town [illegible]

~~[illegible]~~ lit: [illegible]

Or the final vowel of the Noun is changed into a, as

[illegible] a village, [illegible] a rustic [illegible] a village pig

Or into i. as

[illegible] pregnancy [illegible] a cow in calf

*[illegible] under [illegible] the lower line (infl)
[illegible] the next tree [illegible] the next word
[illegible] the upper chamber

[illegible] near [illegible] Rasica 3.112)

[illegible] So [illegible] and

[illegible] ~~the [illegible]~~ [illegible]

(LT.) [illegible]

~~Some are derived from verbs, and~~

Some are formed [illegible] by adding [illegible]

Thus [illegible] a tile [illegible]

[illegible] houses built of lac or japan

[illegible] time [illegible] that day

[illegible] what [illegible] what sort of account

[illegible] lately [illegible] the late decision

Feminine makes add [illegible]

[illegible] not true i.e. it is not truth [illegible] not just

[illegible]

[illegible] this is not practicable [illegible]

[illegible] pawn is now very dear [illegible] is added as [illegible] she is naked — lit with nakedness

In the same way from Sanscrit nouns — as [illegible]

Is this just? lit: is it justice? [illegible] It is not fit, that it is not fitness — So in English the meaning is a secret.

[illegible] improper [illegible] Bhase 32 harsh

[illegible] deafness [illegible] a deaf man [illegible]

cripple See AD 6 [illegible] a false statement [illegible]

[illegible] fine gold

On Sanscrit Adjectives

On Adjectives

Sanscrit adjectives have, like Latin adjectives, the positive, comparative and superlative forms: a few adjectives retain these forms in Telugu, but only with the positive sense: thus major and minor are in English not comparatives, but positives:

Some adjectives in the neuter form are applied solely to neuters. Thus [illegible] that is genuine — or, literally, it is justice [illegible] a just decision: lit: a decision that is justice. But [illegible] would be ungrammatical, as a neuter cannot agree with a mahat: as "he who is injustice".

Sometimes these are used as nouns. [illegible] this is possible: lit: this is not a possibility

Or the neuter is applied thus to mahats (in the light of adverbs) [illegible] siddham-ai-unnaru [illegible] siddhamu-gā-unnaru They are ready. lit: they are readily [illegible]

[illegible] is added as [illegible] (in Tel)

Ente [illegible] 193

[illegible] formed from the Same COMPARATIVE neuter

[illegible] (pejus, worse) [illegible] hardships

[illegible] (suavius, more sweeter) [illegible] Ramay. 5. 96 which is translated charms, allurements

[illegible] long [illegible] longer — [illegible] — see above. Menace [illegible]

[illegible] strange [illegible] 50 [illegible] like wonders of the [illegible]

Deel [illegible] and [illegible] may become [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

* Further examples [illegible] Bhasc. 93. surely this is paramount. Bhasc. 98 [illegible] Study is fruitless. Bhasc. 67 [illegible] Nalc. P. 2.200 lengthened displeasure is evil.

Plural instances

Sometimes a Sans. comp. form is used without a comparative sense (thus superior, inferior, major, minor, which in Latin are comparatives are in English mere adjectives). [illegible] the word [illegible] very hard [illegible] very [illegible]

[illegible]

be [illegible] this is the lo[illegible]

Likewise [illegible] more [illegible]

thus [illegible] this is the [illegible]

[illegible] Sarv. 2. [illegible] as in [illegible] tallest. Or [illegible] very or [illegible] intensive, emphatic phrase [illegible]

[illegible] noble

A noun substantive may be [illegible] to denote superiority (So [illegible] the world [illegible] man. Thus sportsmen call partridges "birds" meaning the best of birds — so she was indeed a daughter)

(15a)

Or a noun is doubled — as in Shakesp. in Othello Though that his joy be joy. [illegible] that's the house for my money — lit That house is indeed a house —

Words meaning Town, country, world, give a superlative force — as [illegible] the shrew of the world — or greatest shrew in the place — So in the Kilkenny dialect You thief of the world!

On Sanscrit Adjectives

[illegible] Sanscrit [illegible]

[illegible] [Telugu] form the neuter

[illegible] [Telugu]

[illegible] [Telugu]

[illegible] govern a *mahat* noun they

[illegible] [Telugu] not [Telugu])

[illegible] following appertain to Plural)

[illegible] a plu. where in English a singular is used – as [Telugu] so much water [Telugu] some milk [Telugu] much grain?

On the Formation of Verbs from Nouns

From some roots, either Tel or S. by adding [Telugu] verbs are formed as shewn in the proper head

But of pure Tel. roots verbs are thus formed

[Telugu] To trot

[Telugu] trot

[Telugu] To trot

[Telugu] trotting

Here we see [Telugu] is added – it might be literally interpreted to move trotting

On Sanscrit Adjectives

The SUPERLATIVE

[Telugu] optimus. [Telugu]

Such are used in the pure Sansc. poems as in Anganda Sundari p. 156 [Telugu]

[Telugu] a compound [illegible] noblest [illegible] [Telugu] the great prophet. [Telugu] See Wilkins 458

Sanscrit FEMININES

Some fem are very rarely used – These

[Telugu] the heart broken girls. [Telugu] Vish. p. 375

[Telugu] she who is inactive, or favoured.

The masc in [Telugu] as [Telugu] forms the fem in [Telugu] as [Telugu] when any mother [illegible]

Sanscrit MASC

[Telugu] thou long-lived sons – i.e. serpents

*Such take the termination [Telugu]

he is a jinxk man [illegible] in English [illegible]

[Telugu] when his father was alive [illegible] it was a living person

---

Expletive verbs

Denoting To be – thus [Telugu] as cited under [Telugu] stated to mean Seem, Appear.

On the **TEL. ADJECTIVE**

p. 220. & 272 R.] Words of quantity or size add (at pleasure) [illegible] small, [illegible]
[illegible] (his length) as long, or [illegible] be long
[illegible] (his wickedness) as short, [illegible] the same.

Words of measure may add [illegible] at the rate of four, [illegible] at a hundred

COMPARATIVE and **SUPERLATIVE** forms do not exist but are required in translating from English. The two often coincide. Examples wherein both the comp. and superl. are conveyed by positive forms —
[illegible] a higher building. Lit: a higher building.
[illegible] So that or this the best (or better). Lit: That good? this good? < 614 c. R.

This is sometimes conveyed by using the dative in the sense "than" ([illegible]) & Ital. 153 Superlat. of the [illegible]
[illegible] This is older than that: lit: to that, this the old one. [illegible] that this is superior. [illegible] this proved better, or best.
[illegible] seeing, meaning Seeing are used at pleasure, as [illegible] This is better than that. Lit: If you look at that this is good [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] are adverbs borrowed from [illegible] to see. And the word [illegible] (aor part of [illegible] to see) is also used thus [illegible] This is better than that. Lit: If you view that this is good. See 3 instances in Vema 3. 214
[illegible] the most learned [illegible]
Any verb meaning To see may be used with a similar sense, as [illegible] — also [illegible] to try. "To exceed or surpass ([illegible] or [illegible]) are used in a similar sense.

The word [illegible] yet conveys the sense more: as [illegible] This is still better: lit: this is yet better. See Vema 690 [illegible] That is long this is still longer.

Thus both the comp. and superl. are understood, not expressed: as [illegible] That or this the longer (or, longest) would be [illegible] Is that long, (or) is this long. Lit: That length, this length: to which the answer might

PRAXIS

From the Luke. chap. VIII

[illegible]

1 Meanwhile 2 every 3 town 4 in 5 from 6 many 7 peoples 8 him 9 near 10 to 11 having come 12 meeting 13 in (or while) 14 them with 15 he 16 a 17 parable 18 spoke 19 thus.

5. [illegible]

1 Sowing 2 man 3 seeds 4 to sow 5 having gone 6 while sowing 7 some 8 seeds 9 way 10 side on 11 falling 12 trodden were 13 them 14 heaven in 15 flying 16 birds 17 ate up.

6 [illegible]

1 Other 2 some 3 seed 4 rock 5 on 6 falling 7 [illegible] sprouting 8 moisture 9 without (brought) 10 (and) dried up.

7 [illegible]

1 Other 2 some 3 seed 4 thorns 5 bushes 6 in 7 falling 8 thorns 9 it 10 with 11 together 12 growing 13 that 14 crop 15 they choked

8 [illegible]

1 Other 2 some 3 seed 4 good 5 ground 6 in 7 having fallen 8 sprouting 9 hundred fold 10 produced. 11 these 12 words 13 having said 14 To hear 15 to ears 16 he who has 17 hear 18 let him 19 saying 20 He 21 crying out 22 said.

9 [illegible]

1 Afterwards 2 His 3 disciples 4 This 5 parable 6 what? 7 saying 8 him 9 on asking (lit: if they ask)

10 [illegible]

1 them 2 with 3 was said 4 thus

[illegible]

1 Divine 2 kingdom 3 concerning 4 secrets 5 to you 6 to understand

other even seeing not to go without seeing the parables in told

11 [illegible] పోలిక యొక్క తాత్పర్యం యేమనంటే విత్తనం అంటే
దేవుని మాట; దారి పక్కను పడ్డది అనగా విన్న తరువాత [illegible]
వచ్చి వారు నమ్మి రక్షింపబడకుండా [illegible]
హృదయము నుంచి ఆ వాక్యం అపహరించు వాండ్లు

1And 2parable 3meaning 4what is it 5if one say 6seed 7that is 8God's 9word. 10Way 11side-on 12which fell 13that is 14hearing 15after 16them 16devil-coming 18God's 19word 20they 21believing 22saved they be-lest, 23their 24hearts 25in 26from 27that word 28snatched-men

13\. మరిన్ని బండ మీద పడ్డది. అనగా ఆ వాక్యం విన్నప్పుడు
సంతోషం చేత అంగీకరించి మూలము లేనందున కొంత
కాలము నమ్మి శోధన కాలము అందు పడి పోయే వాండ్లు
And rock on they-which-fell, that is, the word when-hear joy-with having-received, root by not being, some time believing, trial-time-in, fall-away-men.

14 మరిన్ని ముండ్లలో పడ్డది అనగా విని పోయి తర్వాత యీ లోక
సంబంధమైన చింతల చేత నున్ను ఐశ్వర్యముల చేత నున్ను
~~[illegible]~~ సుఖముల చేత నున్ను అణగద్రొక్కబడి ఫలమును
పొందని వాండ్లు.
And thorns in which fell, i.e. having heard, afterwards this-world-concerning, cares-by-both, riches-by-too, pleasures-by-and, being choked, fruit-not-bearing-they

15 మంచి భూమి మీద పడ్డది అనగా మంచి యోగ్యమైన
మనసు తో ఆ వాక్యం విన్న వారై దాచుకొని నిలకడగా
ఫలపరచు కొనే వారు.
Good ground on-which-be, i.e. good fit heart with that word, they-who-hearing, keeping, steadfastly, fruit-bearing-ones.

16 యెవ్వ మనిషిన్ని దీపం వెలిగించి కుంచం క్రిందనైనా కాని
మంచం క్రిందనైనా కాని కప్పిపెట్టడు కాని లోపలికి వచ్చే వాండ్లకు
వెలుతురు అగపడేటట్టు దీప స్తంభం మీద పెట్టుతాడు.
Anybody man too, a light having lighted, bushel-under either, bed under or, does not hide but, to-within, coming-men-to, light appearingly, candle stick on, he putteth.

17 యెందుకంటే బయలు పడని రహస్యం వకటైన్ని లేదు,
తెలియబడకుండా బయలుపడకుండా యేదిన్ని దాగదు॥
For out-falling-not, secret, one is not, un-declared, un-revealed, any thing, hideth not.

18 గనుక మీరు విని క్రమం విచారించండి; యెందుకంటే
కలిగిన వానికి యివ్వబడును; లేని వానికి కలిగి నా యేదైనా
కూడా లేక పోవును
Therefore ye-hearing-manner, take heed. For gotten-man-to, will be given; not gotten man to, got-what may be, too, will be lost.

19 పిమ్మట ఆయన తల్లి అన్న తమ్ముళ్లున్ను ఆయన
దగ్గరకు వచ్చిన వారై యున్ని గుంపు చేత ఆయన చేరువకు
రాలేక పోయిరి
Afterwards his mother elder younger-brothers-too, his place to being-those who came, crowd-by, him near to, were unable to come.

230

Of Sanscrit Adjectives

Several [illegible] adjectives become Tel. by adding UDU thus becoming nouns of the first decl. – Thus – సం. [illegible] Chandrica Hasa 1. 310. Also [illegible]

Now in the Dict it is enough to have the word [illegible] – the addn of UDU being common to all such – the neuter form being [illegible]

To which is added AINA –

Or, for the Adverb, ఐన as [illegible]

(18)

Preface to Grammar.

The Telugu or Tenugu language, also called Andhra Bhasha is that of a nation of Hindus who inhabit the peninsula

ON ANUCARANA or Imitative Words ADVERBS.

There are words of mere enforcement with different shades of meaning*; subject to no evident principle, yet uniformly used with a particular import.289 ▲ They seldom admit of translation, and practice alone will teach us the equivalent phrases. ~~required in translation~~. "Cant terms or proverbial expressions not now in use except in low language"† Some, as కిలకిల, కిలకిల &c are of Sanscrit origin

*Steevens on Dear, in Shakesp R. 2. †Johnson on Milton P.L. 1.742

Such are the following, some of which are the same word repeated ఉద్దండ or ఉద్దండముగా ఉద్ధాటల. మిరుమిట్లు. హోరాహోరి. తీక్ష్ణముగ all of which mean violently –

గమగమ, ఘుమఘుమ, కమ్మ కమ్మగ, జుమ్మని all of which may be translated finely, sweetly, nicely – [illegible] melodiously

మెల్లమెల్లగా, మెల్లిమెల్లిగా which mean Gently, softly

గిరగిర round and round ధడధడ rapidly – [illegible] in flights

కిలకిల aloud [illegible] melodiously

కిసకిస or కిసాకిస (To laugh) aloud [illegible] suddenly [illegible]

చిరచిర fiercely [illegible] aloud, roaringly ఘుమఘుమగ fragrantly [illegible]

Some look like nouns, others like adverbs or adjectives, thus [illegible] sweet and savoury and assume plural afformas; some follow others precede the word. [illegible] do not make or made. See English, a chopping boy, a bouncing girl, a hulking fellow

Some have no meaning whatever: thus వెన్న butter ఆకు leaves చెట్లు trees నీళ్లు water నెయ్యి butter* are often called వెన్నగిన్న a bit of butter, ఆకుఅలము leaves and so forth చెట్లుచేమ. నీళ్లునిళ్ళు and నెయ్యి గియ్యి wherein the second word has no meaning yet it causes the first word to be put in the inflected form. These may be rendered "and so forth". These having no meaning in themselves – so for bricks, we say* brick bats *[illegible]

Further examples [illegible] (~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]) – [illegible] necklaces and so forth

Some Imitatives have a meaning – Thus ఇల్లువాకిలి house and door – which merely means House and home as in the phrase ఇల్లువాకిలి లేనివాడు he has neither house nor home – so in English In the wide world ~~[illegible] neat~~

Some precede the word. Thus వేగం speed – [illegible] very suddenly, పరదేశి a pilgrim [illegible] a rover and rambler వెలుపల the outside వెల్లువెలుపల the very out-

On Anucaranas

sides ... to fight ... to strive & struggle ... decent ... wile decent ... to kick ...

So in English piping hot, spick & span new. Many such vulgarisms are found in Pope, Addison, Scott & Dryden Shakespeare & Milton

Some that precede verbs take the form of a past participle – or of a verb

Some of these assume a plural form and add the auxiliary verb ఆడుట to do: thus from మట్టు to tread, మట్టుమట్టాడుట To trample on

Some take the verb అనుట after them thus [illegible] + [illegible] explode [illegible] sweetly * [illegible] or [illegible] Bang! slap dash! [illegible] To murmur, shriek [illegible]

Or ఆడుట, as [illegible] and often some insert the plural sign. Thus [illegible] he raves in a rage [illegible] to wail [illegible]

Or కొను – thus [illegible] sharply, painfully [illegible] to smart. Or [illegible] as [illegible] To shriek

Or [illegible] Thus [illegible] a sound imitative of bellowing [illegible] To bellow

* [illegible] or [illegible] tremblingly [illegible] to blaze greatly, as sunshine.

Colloquial phrases as రా come పో go to [illegible] Up! are nearly as untranslatable.

Some few phrases are used in poetry merely to fill up the metre Thus [illegible] and [illegible] these are called పాదపూరణములు or pegs. Some of these, as [illegible] are borrowed from verbs, and are usually construed [illegible] – which word ("shining") is resorted to by a bramin tutor to explain any word of which he is ignorant.

Many more similar phrases will be found in the dictionary Thus from కోటి a million [illegible] millions upon millions In Amaru 4.53 is a curious string of Imitatives So – Archilochus τηνελλα expresses the ~~tiny~~ twang of the lute (Quly Rev 98. p 354) And compare Rees Cyclop in Vivacity Shakespeare uses several such see Tempest 1st scene

SYNTAX of ఉండుట and కలుగుట and అగుట

The negative words కాదు and లేదు are derived from these two verbs, as shewn in pag   These negatives are in English translated No, or not; but so widely do these differ that one can very rarely be used in lieu of the other

ఉండుట and కలుగుట use లేదు as the negative of the aorist; which is equivalent to the more regular forms ఉండరు, and కలుగరు

But అగుట, which forms the Inf in కావడం has లేదు for its negative.

This article is completed in Δ and therefore is needless here

Remarks on TADBHAVA words

Many of the etymologies given are such as cannot be approved – Thus [illegible] or [illegible] baisi shame is stated to be derived from భవిష్యం bhavishyam: ~~fo~~ fortune

but surely the meaning must demonstrate the connection when the spelling is altered – and here we see both the sound and the sense are different

Where the sense remains the same I am aware that much ~~devi~~ discrepancy of spelling is possible – Thus [illegible] becoming [illegible]

On the FORMATION OF VERBS

Some are simple – as పడుట to fall

Some are causal as పడుచుట [illegible]

Some are formed from Sanscrit – ~~ton~~ by adding ించుట as అలంకారం. అలంకరించుట – నివాసం dwelling నివసించుట to dwell Or Sans: as [illegible] to make [illegible] – The same Sansc noun may be Senegiwchi'd in various ways

Some are formed from nouns by adding an Aux verb Thus [illegible] To squabble –

Some convert a Sanscrit noun into a verb by adding కావటం – as అలంకృతం, అలంకృతమైనారు i.e.

Or వుండుట, నివాసం వుండుట To dwell

Some add పడుచుట even to a Verbal – Thus నిలుచుట v: n to stand, forms నిల్చుట standing hence నిల్చుటపడుచుట to arrest

All verbs being either Affirmative or negative, — when I do not mention Neg. I mean Aff.

కావటం to become and చేయటం to make are sometimes used at pleasure Thus నివాసం చేయు, or నివాసం కావటం to dwell.

The Auxiliaries కలుగుట, వుండుట and అవుట (whence కాదు and లేదు are derived) have peculiarities which will be considered after the syntax of the Tenses – Or – much better put that chapter between △164 & 165

YES and NO with regard to verbs are expressed, most usually, by repeating the verb without the question Thus వచ్చినాడా Is he come వచ్చినాడు, or వచ్చె he is come – That is, Yes – రాలేదు he is not come – is No

నీళ్లు కాగినవా Is the water hot – Is the hot water ready? కాగినవి It hot, (Yes) కాగలేదు (It is not hot) No

పని అయినదా Is the work done అయినది Yes కాలేదు No

ON DIALECTS

see p 215

Soft and elegant as is the poetical dialect, the colloquial pronunciation has a strange harshness: thus in some parts of Italy the language is inharmonious and rude. See Galiffe's account of Italy in 1817 vol 1. p 194 (2 vols London 1820) – Of this he says

The Bolognese dialect is horrible – quite different in sound from other Italian -- they omit the last vowel, and Palazzo becomes palaws, and they write it palass: while -- cane becomes can. &c &c

SYNTAX OF ADVERBS

The usual form of adverbs is A or An, which is borrowed from the Infinitive or Root in A.

[illegible] is added as

ON OMITTING POETICAL AUXILIAR ADVERBS

Poets use some auxiliary verbs which (in the adverbial form, being the Root in A) they interpose between the noun & the adverbial sign. These verbs as [illegible], అలరు, ఎసగులు generally mean To seem, to shine, to rejoice, to be full or teem. Thus ευχομαι ειναι = ειμι Odyss XV. 424 are usually omitted construed by the words [illegible] to seem or [illegible] to shine or, as will be seen in [illegible] or assume the shape of Rel participles అలరులు Examples. First give*

[illegible] quick adv. [illegible] + గా quickly – but in poetry
+ [illegible] sighramb' alaran – wherein అలరన్ is the Root in A. [illegible] to teem, see ** below

[illegible] To bloom, be born, [illegible] ecstasy [illegible] ecstatically, which in poetry becomes [illegible]. Tara 3.119

ఎసగులు To seem &c [illegible] or grace [illegible] gracefully which becomes [illegible] gracefully M. 3.1.7

ఎస is love: whence by adding [illegible] the above word is produced – and sometimes it is used in the plural, ఎసలు – Thus [illegible] Vish Pur. 1.137 which like [illegible] means gracefully.

[illegible] To appear. [illegible] good, benefit [illegible] well. Vira Bhad. Vij 1.94 [illegible] wrong, absurdity [illegible] Tara absurdly – & cete Vish P. 2.315 Tara 3.129

*[illegible] v.n To teem, be full &c [illegible] v.n To extend [illegible] the same – Sar Dwi 522 [illegible] charm [illegible] charmingly [illegible] beautiful Molli 1.44. [illegible] slope [illegible] slantingly [illegible] delight [illegible] it is delightful [illegible] fulness [illegible]

[illegible] it is quite full [illegible] light [illegible] glorious [illegible] boiling, ebullition [illegible] To boil over, and [illegible] (242.26)

[illegible] To play – Thus [illegible] To swim [illegible] the same [illegible] grace [illegible] gracefully

[illegible] To be [illegible] M. Santi 1.33 as it is said = [illegible] Vish P. 11.148. V. 358

[illegible] or [illegible] ponarutsa or onarutsa To be or shine happen Tara ~~4.245~~ 4.225 & 245

[illegible] or [illegible], the causal of the same. [illegible] a sound [illegible] It sounded. Vish 3.234 [illegible] war [illegible] to wage war M. Aswam 3.183

In translating these into English we may generally omit the literal sense of such auxiliaries, and mould the phrase according to the English idiom as translators from Greek have done.

But we sometimes find a poet use a verb in the Inf A form without any meaning, merely as a peg for the metre; and a few nouns also are thus used. For instance [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] &c which are nouns in the Locative case, and generally mean In the earth. In the same way Inf A. as [illegible] in [illegible]

244

Selections for Delectus

From the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

For exemplifying the Neg verb select Anow before H Mff in Appeal 470 of 1833 of Raj 7 z 6 file

Miscellaneous Phrases

[illegible] [illegible] So far from approving your conduct he himself spoke to me against you.

GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY

Brief Preface to Grammar

The Telugu or Teroogoo language, also called Andhra is ancient, pure, and poetical. It extends over through a circle of India of which Rajahmundry may be assumed as the centre and Madras the radius.

Notes to be inserted in Grammar

Under Nom Case I have said that if Two nouns are put together And is understood: add: Or is understood e.g. [illegible].

[illegible] It has been communicated to us in a credible shape

వారు is honorifically added Thus [illegible] the Honorable Company

By adding వేయు to cast, కొట్టు to strike, చేయు to do, &c to the Infinitive, an Intransitive verb may assume a causal sense: thus పడుట to fall, is neuter, but పడకొట్టుట is to knock down పడనిచ్చుట to let it fall, పడవేయుట to cast down. In like manner ఊడుట is To become loose, but ఊడకొట్టుట is to knock out (the teeth &c) ఊడదీయుట to pull out &c.

In such places the neuter verb is rendered by out, down, off, and other adverbs.

[illegible] = [illegible] Rule Some neuter nouns use the active & passive forms indifferently –

= [illegible] = [illegible] & [illegible]

The phrase [illegible] is applied to such phrases as [illegible] &c –

On the difference of the two aorist forms, [illegible] & [illegible] – [illegible] is applied to nature, general habit, or likelihood – but [illegible] to a positive occurrence – Examples [illegible] he was not at home at night [illegible] is not like likely to be at home in the evening – As

Again – [illegible] is applied to the Root, as [Telugu] he did not come, [Telugu] I cannot come: but [Telugu] is applied to the participle present or aor., as [Telugu] they are come [Telugu] they are [illegible] [Telugu] he is already come

Under Plurals, where [Telugu] &c mentioned, note that we generally leave these names untranslated as is done in Regnta[illegible]. In the same manner the words eye, clover, mangel wurzel &c [illegible] be transl. into any language of [illegible]

Sometimes [Telugu] is superfluously added to infinitive as [Telugu] as see in Baon Cha. [illegible] 27.

The adverbial [Telugu] is superfluously added to a noun as [Telugu] Satyabh 3.22

[Telugu] in the I case or I case. to ogle or look at with the corner of the eye

Manu. 7.9 [Telugu] for [Telugu]

Manu. 3.73 [Telugu] by not smoothing her locks

[Telugu] may be translated as a conjunction thus [Telugu] He called me & I came – lit. by his calling I came

[Telugu] [illegible] at home at night [Telugu] is not [illegible] [illegible] be at home in the evening – [illegible]

[Telugu] And as he was my elder brother

Amar. 3.73, [Telugu] is the true reading, not [Telugu]

In Virat 2.83. it is not [Telugu] but [Telugu]

B.X. 113. [Telugu]

[Telugu] [Telugu] that one house is mine

Under Aor Part enter my article on Liable

[Telugu] gives the saptami sense – thus [Telugu] [Telugu] in bundles

Appao an experienced Munshi in the College says that a great difficulty arises from the discrepancy of Idiom whereby an active verb becomes neuter & vice versa.

Give a note shewing that [Telugu] is spelt [Telugu] & in the [Telugu] [Telugu] the word [Telugu] is metrically [Telugu] – & [Telugu] = [Telugu]

In common writing [Telugu] is shaped [Telugu] or [Telugu] like [Telugu]

The superlative is expressed by [Telugu] see notes on that as [Telugu]

The Middle voice is often incorrectly spelt [Telugu]

And it in poetry sometimes drops [Telugu] Thus [Telugu] Padma VII. 221 = [Telugu]

In the Reduplication – [Telugu] they left the bundle as it was) – [illegible]

[Telugu] is never added to genitives in [Telugu] as [Telugu]

Beattie on Truth is [Telugu] for V[illegible] into Tel –

Honific forms of the Imperative: తీయుట To take out - తీసికొని Take out is the rough rude form - తీయుండి (plur) Please to take it out - తీయించండి (the causal form) is yet more respectful - తీయవలెను It should be taken out, and తీయించవలెననిప్రార్థిం చుకొంటున్నాను (I pray that you will have it taken out) are the most obsequious forms

రా come thou, if in the intensive form, ఎ inserts వ thus రావె ra-v-è O come!

In translation, పని is often omitted (like సంగతి) Thus అయిన్నప్పటికిన్ని Notwithstanding all which

The Middle form is very commonly misspelt [illegible] Thus [illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible] + వి drops వి see Vij Vil 3.58

[illegible] he connived - Lit, he seeing did not see

[illegible] It is very natural for him to say so.

రానున్నాడు he is come - [illegible]

See what I have now w[illegible] in p 230

I observe in my J. that on 12 Apr 1832 I fairly began to compile my Grammar, from notes collected in six years reading - However, I again laid it aside till I went to England - There recommenced it in Nov 1835 and again in

Superlative in [illegible] Thus Dherma[illegible] 2.214 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

దేవుడు - దేవు[illegible] Rule Sometimes a Root in U is ~~[illegible]~~ used as a plural noun, [illegible] &c being added - Thus [illegible] To grope, [illegible] To make gropings.

Reiteration [illegible] must be lit laying one stone ~~to~~ upon another

Explain (as Murray does) the force of did thus [illegible] did you go? [illegible] I did -

Explain, in Interj. the force of [illegible]

Explain the syntax of [illegible] Thus - he was so silly that I was quite angry with him [illegible]

I am so weak that I cannot rise - [illegible]

Explain [illegible] Thus the Uncertainty is expressed by using the same verb (in the same tense number & person) first affirmatively & then negatively - Thus in Balrama V1.28 [illegible] here it means I know not whether it resembles or not I know not whether he ([illegible]) will come or no.

He did it so carelessly that his master was displeased [illegible]

An active verb expressed by a ~~sole~~ neuter - He seemed angry [illegible]

Say the past rel of [illegible] meaning even - added to a pronoun is translated Any, or some - Thus [illegible] some any way [illegible] at some time or other

Pronoun - The Relative (who, which, what, when, where &c &c) must often generally be rendered by A She, A it, and then, and there

Poetical spelling - Sometimes a letter is dropt - thus [illegible] for [illegible] metre gratia

Past for Present Tense [illegible] he is dead — [illegible] he is gone

[illegible] — [illegible]

[illegible] — Luke xxi.9 is applied both to sing & plur, the form [illegible] being merely honorific — for it adds [illegible] Sir

On the optional A & U

[illegible] or [illegible] (account) Each is correct

On [illegible] final — I confess that this, however easy to use, is very difficult to demonstrate — It is translated all sorts of ways ... See page 218 —

In Pref. say (in consequence of Dawson's Ls from Caldwell,) that the [illegible] [illegible] are eternally the cuckoo [illegible] are not of smatterers — Also the [illegible] &c These are all waste paper

The affix [illegible] converts numerals into ordinals — Thus
[illegible] two [illegible] 3,
[illegible] second [illegible] 3d.

Obs. That these apply ~~both~~ to Mahat: Thus we say [illegible] the 3d man — not [illegible]

And in writing these are thus contracted — In the 24th year, is thus written [illegible] here [illegible] is the last syllable (like th) of 24th — which at full length would be [illegible] Thus again the meaning here, by the 10th — [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] = [illegible] Rule — Instead of [illegible] they say [illegible]

[illegible] Chenna Basu Pady 4.276 If they hear of this will they be pleased. Observe adv: form of inf: meaning If

[illegible] in the middle — Genitive [illegible] the garden between the two houses — Loc. [illegible] there is a garden between the 2 houses —

Sometimes, instead of the tense form ([illegible]) a verb stands in the radical form ([illegible]) and [illegible] or some other auxiliary is added in the tense form Thus in Molli V.77 [illegible]

Ed is rendered by the Suff. as [illegible] a winged ant, or [illegible] as [illegible]

In Syntax of Negative enter the whole of the E.T.D articles on Nobody, Nothing, nowhere, not, &c

Adverbial use of the Inf — To beat out [illegible]

In the E.T.D I generally follow the example of the ancient grammarians, citing verbs in the form [illegible] instead of [illegible]. It is evident that they did this for the sake of brevity & also because this form can never be mistaken for a noun — In Hebrew & Arabic such is the case and [illegible] he wrote stands for To write

Verb [illegible]

And what more [illegible] informat[illegible] expressed.

Here [illegible] is the same as [illegible]

On Sanscrit Style

This occurs continually in poems – as
[illegible] Padm x1, 43 herein the whole line is Sansc. yet the Sansc rule of position is set aside in favour of the Telugu law of versification
The verse entered at length under [illegible] is a specimen –

Sanscrit phrases are much used in free Telugu – just as Latin is in common English – thus తక్షణం వస్తాను I'll come instanter. Thus we say Pro tempore, ex officio or οἱ πολλοι.

Thus సరస్సుమధ్యే = మధ్యమందు in the midst of the lake.

On Changing the TIME of a Tense or Participle

(Insert this in page 154)

The Telugu Past, and the Aorist, often answer to the English Present – whether in the Tense or Participle

Examples (in Participles **PAST** for **PRES**

Past తెలిసినవాడు He who knows. Lit: he who has known [illegible]
అట్లు చేసినావా If you should do so. Lit: if thou didst do (no tense)

Aor Part
చదివేటప్పుడు when we read

Past **TENSE** నీకు తెలిసిందా Do you understand? Lit: was it known to thee. విన్నావా do you hear చూచినావా do you see –
[illegible] I feel assured of your good will ధైర్యంగా [illegible] I am certain

Aor **TENSE**
అట్లు అవునా Is it so అట్లు కాదు It is not so – No –
రేపు వచ్చును he will come tomorrow

Tel **PRESENT** for **FUTURE** Eng.
రేపు వస్తున్నారు They are coming tomorrow

Tel **AOR** for Eng **FUT**
Friar Bacons words Time was, Time is, time shall be, would be thus expressed కాలం ఉండెను (past of ఉండు) కాలం కలిగిఉంది. కాలం అవును (aor for Fut) or కలదు

This Page is superfluous

Phrases unexplained [illegible]

[illegible] I'll [illegible] you for this I'll never forgive it

[illegible] You will perceive

[illegible] A cat seems to be worth more

[illegible] there is no — the intended word is omitted

[illegible]

[illegible] winter he comes — [illegible]

[illegible] as soon as the crop is green

[illegible] Chugala p. 5 line 16 a temple worth visiting

[illegible] 17th year

On the anomalies in numbers; as [illegible] it will not be right to consider these as Locatives: they are mere anomalies like Twenty-seven, for, twenty and seven.

The names of some castes, some tradesmen and Some animals are compound — the words [illegible] a woman [illegible] a beast being added — Thus [illegible] a goldsmith [illegible] a carpenter [illegible] a woman of the goldsmith tribe; [illegible] a bison [illegible] a buffalo; &c. And these words are often used without such an affix, as adjectives. Thus [illegible] belonging to carpenters, [illegible] belonging to goldsmiths — [illegible] appertaining to the bison [illegible] appertaining to the buffalo — Thus [illegible] buffalo milk, [illegible] the carpenter cast [illegible] a house inhabited by actors [illegible] goldsmith work, [illegible] bison-horn [illegible] Thus the word which in English is a [illegible] is in Telugu a sort of adjective and cannot be used alone. That is, one language uses that as the simple term which in the other language is a compound term. Thus the simple word [illegible] signifies Appertaining to the vintners — while the compound word [illegible] becomes the simple term A vintner

~~[illegible] houses appertaining to goldsmith tribe~~

~~[illegible] a goldsmith~~ [illegible] appertaining to washermen [illegible] a washerman [illegible] a laundress [illegible] houses inhabited by washermen, or families of this tribe [illegible] appertaining to pariars. [illegible] Pariars. [illegible] thread spun by pariars [illegible] a pariar dog [illegible] vulgar language [illegible] lands cultivated by pariars [illegible] the pariar street

See further in next page

254 continued

[illegible] the wells in all the houses

Plural adjectives: Chugala 12 line 27 [illegible] These (temples) are now quite ~~ruinous~~ in ruins

[illegible] I know not what counsel they took

He desired that the horses that might be next week shaved be painted green [illegible]

Observe the force of [illegible]

Anomaly in [illegible] in the phrase [illegible] there is not much — how can [illegible] govern a past participle — Ought it not to be [illegible] or [illegible]

[illegible] — Sumati — Rule — a Rel Part sometimes agrees not with the next word but with one understood — Thus [illegible] hungering, that is hungry, [illegible] food — When you are hungry, or, to him that is hungry [illegible] dry bread is ambrosia

See also page 253

Literary Agces

1 Mahaka Raz – the Sastya who supplied me with books at Guntoor [illegible Telugu]
[illegible Telugu] ---

2 Vencata Sastri, the fair old man introd to me at the same time with the above – [illegible Telugu]
[illegible Telugu]
[illegible Telugu]

3 The following is Yagya narain Somayajulu owner of many Sastya mss in my hands –
[illegible Telugu]
[illegible Telugu]
[illegible Telugu]
[illegible Telugu] – Put this in the

1 Nellore Post office –

4 [illegible Telugu] Dist Muff of [illegible Telugu]
in Guntoor, reads [illegible Telugu] & sent me Vemana

5 [illegible Telugu] an excellent copyist who wrote out the Hamsa Sandes for me is of [illegible Telugu]
[illegible Telugu]

6 [illegible Telugu] a fine old fellow who wrote out the [illegible Telugu] of the [illegible Telugu] zilla but I have failed to mark down his village – perhaps it is [illegible Telugu] ? No

7 [illegible Telugu] who was employed by me to read Bengali lines in Guntoor – he is an excellent steady man

8.9 Veera Vencaya & [illegible Telugu] were my library keepers at Coringa, one on 9 Rs the other on 5 he is peon Vencatchellum's brother

10 [illegible Telugu] expert in Casi Tamil & Canada is (Jan 1838 with Adv Pr Sastri) of [illegible Telugu] in Guntoor.

11 [illegible Telugu] (brahmandi to Gurumurty Sastri) is a Lict moonshee [illegible Telugu]

(33)

A.. [illegible] the conjunction [illegible] often expressed by doubling (or reiterating) the last vowel of a noun: inserting nn [illegible] to avoid elision. Thus [illegible Telugu]
[illegible Telugu] vaniki to him [illegible Telugu] vaniki-nn-i And to him
[illegible Telugu] memu we [illegible Telugu] memu-nn-u And we

In poetry a single n is often used: viz [illegible Telugu]
[illegible Telugu]

Or yu is used instead of nu as [illegible Telugu]
adi she [illegible Telugu] or [illegible Telugu] and she –

The vowel I is added to words ending in I and U to words having any other termination – To prevent elision N or nn, Y or yy are inserted. Accordingly the conjunction assumes these forms

yu as [illegible Telugu] both that and this
nhi [illegible Telugu]
nu [illegible Telugu] nannu-nu, ninnu-nu Me & thee
nnu [illegible Telugu] we also came – Vide further E 313 E

B.. 33 If the words ending in [illegible Telugu] (as [illegible Telugu] abl of [illegible Telugu]) drop that Na if followed by N an intensive being intended – Thus [illegible Telugu] may become [illegible Telugu]

C.. 144 On the Infinitive in U as [illegible Telugu] poo-U. [illegible Telugu] chey U.
This is 1 sometimes used like that in A
or 2 like the aor part as [illegible Telugu] = [illegible Telugu]
or 3 as the Imperative [illegible Telugu] Do do (only in Regulars)
or 4 as a noun Thus [illegible Telugu] to step – noun [illegible Telugu] a dance, [illegible Telugu] to feel or delay [illegible Telugu] n s delay
and 5 This can take a plural form – thus [illegible Telugu] delays: by adding to this [illegible Telugu] v. a To do, we have the very usual form [illegible Telugu] v. n To loiter
(Is not this an error for [illegible Telugu] to grope?)

GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY, MADRAS

[illegible] verbs in [illegible] ... A
[illegible] : [illegible] the [illegible]
forming the A [illegible] or [illegible], the [illegible]
like manner are formed in [illegible] or [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible] the neg [illegible] appears in Tara 2. 75 [illegible]

B.. 147 These offspring (a wrong name) are in [illegible] by a
[illegible] as his doing so, he going there, [illegible] their
arrival: but in Tel. are [illegible] by [illegible] as [illegible]
[illegible] his doing so [illegible]

Literary Acquaintances.

Ramraju – [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Rajah Angara Ramraju Kristna Puntooloo Behader, Ancient Zemindar of Vellam pollam Munsubdar Majoomdar Sirdeomook Deeva (Pandra) [illegible] Rajahmundry

Notes to be inserted

A.. [illegible] Sanskrit [illegible] ... [illegible]
[illegible] no inflexion
[illegible] the acc. – [illegible]

N [illegible]
G [illegible] – [illegible]
D [illegible] *
A [illegible]
ML [illegible]

N [illegible]
G [illegible]
D [illegible]

B.. [illegible] * from [illegible] being contracted for [illegible]

B.. 1[illegible] [illegible] English [illegible] of thing; [illegible] object [illegible] Greek the [illegible] in like manner to prevent [illegible] – a principle which is quite unknown in Sanscrit. [illegible]

C.. 41 (bottom) [illegible] forms the plu. [illegible] thus in M Script. 1. 231 [illegible] can this be correct? the metre will decide whe[illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] manishyula, or manishula.

D.. 171 Ornita in Instances
[illegible] Bhasc Satac. 99 [illegible] See also 3 instances ibid 96. [illegible]

E.. 194 These rules derived from Resemblance are so far novel, that they are stated in no native grammar [illegible] learned natives whom I consulted [illegible] idea, as furnishing an easy [illegible] for want of proper explanation these rules have hitherto formed a great puzzle: but in reality the principle must be quite easy, for all natives, even the most illiterate, are invariably correct – and to say [illegible] would be as absurd as in English to speak of an family, an ship, an wife: or ἐλεγεν Πηλειδες for ἐλεγε. At last it occurred to me that common sense furnishes the rule: for to add N to nominatives would sometimes

Note to be inserted

... are the ... accusatives; and elsewhere into Ablatives. And that, if Nominatives are Cala ... from ... are ... not ... their ... from Nominatives ... And ... the undeclinable words and ... are Cala because they are like the nominatives ... derived of affixes.

B.. 56 ... generally ... and in the present volume I shall not scruple to translate it accordingly. Thus [illegible] You are wrong; literally Thou wast wrong. [illegible] Wont you come. Lit: wilt not thou come.

This will not lead to the slightest inconvenience ... the terminations of the Telugu verb are so ... simple and uniform that no mistake can occur. Here we use the plural for the singular ... the Telugus do the reverse as regards the 3^d Person, using ... Thus [illegible] ... should be thus translated, and not (as at ... means) Are your brother coming.

C.. 146 Another verbal noun is formed in [illegible] (which ... is the same as the Gerund in Latin) And as [illegible] is a defective noun (see p ...) this also is defective in the nominative case.

... Negative ...

[illegible]

Another form of the same inserts Ke. Thus

[illegible]

A.. 87 This is a formidable array of the 2^d Decl. Suppose we first give the simple forms alone; and then explain the formation: after which give the extended set of formations

(32)

B.. 191. Those parts of the verb that end in [illegible] or [illegible] are Druta (ADC. p. 25) Also the Infinitive viz [illegible] (1st) accg to his definition the Infin [illegible] the present partle in [illegible]

Also the particles [illegible] and [illegible], as [illegible]

D. 12 ... P. 4459

C.. 193. The "Cala rules" exclude the letter N in particular places and appear to have originated in a desire to diminish the recurrence of a letter already too frequent

D.. 38.. Some Nouns in IYAM (ADC § 118) change this at pleasure into EM or YAM in other words some nouns end at pleasure in Iyam or Em or Yam as

[illegible] or [illegible] or [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

... also nouns in [illegible] ... (ADC ... gives ... instances)

E.. 204 Almost all the Telugu words end in one of these three vowels But ... rule to ... [illegible] ... I suppose the true rule ... the first ... even in poetry final [illegible] & [illegible] can never be elided! I should have said "the vowel is ... elided but [illegible]

F.. 47 In other words the ablative is generally ... [illegible]

... dialect ...

G.. 133 The English ...

A.. 150 Miscellaneous examples of participles

[illegible] when he saw the way in which I fell or in which I was fallen

D.1235
B.459

B.. 117 Thus all nouns that have no ablative form make the ablative by adding affixes (that is, prepositions) to the Inflec.ⁿ viz. [illegible] with [illegible] by. viz. the affixes for the cases are —
Instrumental. [illegible] with [illegible] by
Local. [illegible] In.

C.. 133 A few native nouns form the adj by changing the i of the infl into a — as
[illegible] a town village [illegible] infl. — [illegible] a village pig
[illegible] milk [illegible] infl. [illegible]

D.. 131 Some forms of the pronouns are poetical — as [illegible] & [illegible] — Thus — see 294. c

E.. 99 Syntax of Pronouns. In English we say I am hot, they are angry, she is feverish — but in Tel. the word body or mind is used — thus [illegible] to my body it is hot [illegible] To them minds it is angrily — [illegible] it is feverish to her body.

F.. 93 Or V is inserted — as [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] viz [illegible] + [illegible] — if the word is a long [illegible] Or N is [illegible] = [illegible]) Rule where the N thus comes twice, the vowel between them may be dropt

G.. 133 The English comparatives is equivalent to such

Notes

Observe this phrase, which I found in a ms at the India House, being a prose version of, I imagine, the [illegible]

272 continued

272 continued — [illegible] the dog is in some respects superior to man — Lit. To a dog, than a man, there is an excellence perhaps [illegible] a superior quality.

H.. In Sandhi — The Sanscrit phrase is [illegible] the [illegible] being dropt — In Tel. the same word is followed by a vowel inserts [illegible] = [illegible] — Here the final [illegible] of [illegible] is not elided, being connected with [illegible] known both words Sanscrit — as in [illegible] the vowel would be elongated — viz [illegible] — For in Sansc. the o is liable to elision — In Tel. it is not. So [illegible] + [illegible] becomes [illegible]

I.. [illegible] have a liberty of inserting o before [illegible] — as [illegible] and in the like [illegible]

K.. 134 Under the phrase Infinitive are included such forms as [illegible] and it has not been easy to discriminate by name between such forms and those which we are obliged to consider as [illegible]. Practically however no difficulty exists. Native grammars are content to class all such words as various forms of one idea: but in fact there is a great difference in the formations and applications.

L.. The auxiliary verb I am is [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] interests

Miscellaneous examples of participles [illegible]

[illegible] in which I fell

[illegible]

L..133 Comparatives – [illegible] there cannot be a greater piece of injustice than this.

Superlative formed with [illegible]
[illegible] if ... he were the greatest
jade –

M..131. The 3rd person is, as in other languages, used for the second, when respect is meant, as [illegible]
[illegible] (Your) honour said (3rd pers) [illegible]
[illegible] after (your) honour came –

N..... as [illegible] in some neuters which form the nom plurals (neuters) [illegible] retain the ancient [illegible] in the singular. Particularly some names of grain – Thus [illegible] is peas but we say [illegible] a bag of peas [illegible] flour of peas. [illegible] a pea field.

P..107 [illegible] (mahat) ending in [illegible] as [illegible]
have a liberty of inserting ం before [illegible] – as [illegible]
and in the plu [illegible] – [illegible] thus in
[illegible] K..134

Likewise other nouns, amahat, insert ం as [illegible]

Q..109 Some nouns as [illegible] form the gen in [illegible] BUT not all – Thus verbals, as [illegible] which [illegible] the nature of the 3rd decl. forming N G [illegible]

[illegible] (foot) [illegible] Vieh P. 2.11 next verbs

[illegible] Pres. part. [illegible]

2.80 = [illegible] ...... [illegible] the matter is bitter [illegible]

[illegible] himself [illegible]

[illegible] becoming [illegible] the same [illegible]

[illegible] § 88 [illegible]

Notes

Observe this phrase, which I found in a ms at the India House, being a prose version of, I imagine, the Kasi Khand – [illegible]

Be careful to speak of the vicious epistolary style and recommend a simpler – Thus – adopting conversational forms – Thus commence with [illegible] or [illegible] – Omit the formal salutation in the third person – and close with [illegible] – [illegible]

Memorandum of Literary Acquaintances

[illegible] of Guntoor
[illegible] Head Serishtadar there
[illegible] ibid

A living Sansc & Tel poet who writes Hymns to Devi – viz [illegible]!
Also at the same place [illegible] the latters son named [illegible] (aged 24 in 1833) composed some verses that I read at Nellore

Peyyeti Rangayya of Peyyer in the Vinnacota Seema of Guntoor – a good simple creature who filed a poetical Urzee – he is ruined
[illegible] brot. of [illegible]

At Rajy [illegible] born about 1804 – is a poet

At Rajy [illegible] born 1790 This man will not do for me –

Rajy D Moff Manchala Purushottam, late Head writer – & Candula Gunnaya Nazir

At [illegible] lives [illegible] a painter whom I employed

At Cumbum, [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] the spirit away, [illegible] off, is evidently the same as [illegible]

[illegible] as [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] first vowel long in the free dialect, short [illegible] the strict

The Strict often drops a vowel, [illegible] contraction [illegible] becomes [illegible] / [illegible]

To soften the sound the Strict sometimes drops a simple consonant. Thus అప్పుడు, అప్పలు

become అవుడు, అప్పుడు

It resolves one long vowel into two shorts, as....

It inserts Sunna in some places and drops it in others in a manner at variance with common usage.

Similar deviations exist between the prose [illegible] of Greek: and we may be sure that common colloquial Greek even in the purest ages differed from classic Greek very widely.

[illegible] DRY Rule It looked like a horse – it was like a house Rule – the [illegible] denotes [illegible] – a.....

Anomalies

[illegible] [illegible] the Dat. [illegible] [illegible] this? [illegible] of [illegible] (a stone) is [illegible], is it not? [illegible] be the Infl of [illegible]? See [illegible] below

Ascertain about these words in Dicty

[illegible] – మెుగమం – రాయి (which A.D.C. says is [illegible] [illegible]) [illegible] – [illegible] – [illegible] – [illegible]

Is this form of గ్రంధము [illegible], [illegible] for [illegible]

118, line 18 [illegible] ... but [illegible] or [illegible]? [illegible] heedlessness, oversight, is indeed. Then how is the abl formed in [illegible] – [illegible]?

120. 5 from foot – [illegible] forms the abl in [illegible] – this is obvious, but how can it also form an abl in [illegible]?

On introducing N. [illegible] thou hast believed well ([illegible]) or thou hast sold well – Rule, the introdn of N thus may lead to a puzzle, between two verbs. Query will this rule be admissible?

[illegible] to be put to flight, routed – [illegible] Panch I. [illegible] 433 her modesty was put to flight. I.A says that this phrase frequently occurs in the Shahaksh. but apparently contradicts itself – Now the meaning is precisely the same as [illegible] – and the inf may be [illegible]. Then [illegible] is easy enough but [illegible] remains to be explained

[illegible] G [illegible] Then how can the I. be [illegible]?? See the top line in the present page

[illegible] Bhasc. XXV. where [illegible] means [illegible] or [illegible]

Mand. 3. 145 [illegible] what we do – Here [illegible] our is wr[n] for [illegible] we: agreeing with [illegible]

[illegible] – Query how is this substituted for [illegible]

Anomalies

Queries

[illegible] contracted into [illegible] How [illegible]

10 [illegible] why not [illegible] & the next instance

[illegible]

with a view to doing away the objection arising from the key being false in this phrase [illegible]

[illegible] (Dict in [illegible]) a crown or wreath of [illegible] how can [illegible] mean [illegible]

[illegible] the ladder that was leaning against [illegible] not this be [illegible]

[illegible] There [illegible] two words ending in [illegible] — Query can [illegible] [illegible] of which? [illegible]

[illegible] makes [illegible] in the Imperative — but does [illegible] to [illegible] make [illegible]

[illegible] the plural [illegible] a [illegible]

[illegible] by [illegible] — Is not this a [illegible] from [illegible]

[illegible] Query what case is [illegible] — is it [illegible] a Saptami

[illegible] insert the [illegible] article on [illegible]

In [illegible] what is mentioned in Printed [illegible] p 106 (Vasu [illegible])

In [illegible] the note in [illegible] on [illegible] shewing that added to [illegible] it gives an Imperative or Optative force

[illegible] (Rester) If he likes to come let him.

[illegible] I suppose this [illegible] how is it an ablative? again why is it [illegible]

[illegible] V. 92 [illegible] reflecting on his helpless state

Anomalies

36

[illegible] there [illegible] them here [illegible]

[illegible] I suppose it is properly [illegible] not [illegible] in the [illegible] like [illegible] from [illegible] is this an [illegible]?

[illegible] a plough bullock. Query what part of speech is this [illegible]?

[illegible]

Does this line end in [illegible]?? can [illegible] be for [illegible]? Another question arises: How does [illegible] retain the long final? there being no samasa?

[illegible] — See p. 1[illegible] line 1[illegible]

Query — p. 131 top am I right in saying that [illegible] forms the [illegible] in [illegible]? and what is the [illegible] of [illegible]

How can [illegible] Vasu 3.40 a daughter make in the dative [illegible] not being masculine?

[illegible] (or [illegible]) query — [illegible] 3. [illegible] 367

See p 168 line 2 [illegible]

In [illegible] we read [illegible] Query is [illegible] Nom or Gen? I think it is Gen — It is harsh to understand [illegible]

[illegible] 575 [illegible] what tense is this?

In the stanza [illegible] by what rule can [illegible] or [illegible] drop the final [illegible]?

Am I right in saying that [illegible] form the genitive in [illegible]? What's the [illegible] of [illegible] a bullock? [illegible]

[illegible] — "In the Verb such parts as are neither Druta nor exempted from Elision. Such parts of the verb as are neither that (druta) nor this (free from sandhi) are called Kala" This occurred to me in March 1837

[illegible] he treated me (acc) as his son (acc)

See p 144 line 20 query is [illegible]?

Is [illegible] from [illegible] or from [illegible]?

P. 120 [illegible]

Letters that have peculiar forms

A. In writing, some letters take peculiar forms at the pleasure of the writer, as in English the small ... [illegible] and ... each of them, in writing, have a liberty of varying their forms ... [illegible]

B. [illegible] is properly written with a attached. But one also finds this form [illegible] which in fact is the more ancient form, still perceptible, as are the antiquated forms one in the subscribed letters.

[illegible] is sometimes written [illegible] thus [illegible] i.e. [illegible]

Sunna is thus written [illegible] i.e. [illegible] & [illegible] i.e. [illegible]

[illegible] is [illegible] and [illegible] is [illegible]

C. But in running hand, (called [illegible] or chain character) the letters run into one another and take new forms, which, like running hand in English, or Shikasta in Persian, cannot be illustrated in a grammar. Thus [illegible] [illegible] i.e. [illegible] But poems and other literary works are always written in the clear round text. But the words are not separate. See F below.

D. [illegible] is written [illegible]

E. A tabular statement will greatly simplify and shorten the matter. Thus,

[illegible]

F.. C (above) That the eye will guide us in Telugu spelling is true: but an exception must be made regarding the running hand: for

[illegible] alone will teach the learner that he is to pronounce [illegible] vamki & [illegible] accu-ai-ki. In poetry the eye suffices. In epistles a little practice is required.

113.. B In such phrases there is a liberty of using the Dative with one acc. as

[illegible] he taught Telugu to me. Native grammarians are of opinion that when two accusatives thus meet, [illegible] is understood after the first, viz [illegible] I cannot however concur in this opinion.

C 49. From నా my, నీ thy, మా our, మీ your &c. are formed నాది, నీది, మాది &c. meaning mine or thine, the thing that is mine &c. thus

N	నాది	మాది	నీది	మీది	వారిది	మనది	అతనిది
G	నాదాని	మాదాని					
D	నాదానికి						
A	నాదాని						
I	నాదాన						
L	నాదాన						

D. 117 ~~All~~ Ablatives have two forms: simple and compound. Some nouns have only the simple, some only the compound and some have both. The simple form is in one word: thus from [illegible] a house, is formed [illegible] in a house (Locative) and from [illegible] an eye is formed [illegible] in the eye; also from [illegible] a [illegible] (infl [illegible]) is formed [illegible]. [illegible] a tooth (Ins) [illegible]

The compound is formed by adding affixes to the inflection. Thus the Instr. case adds [illegible] (or [illegible], or [illegible] or [illegible] or [illegible]) i.e. With, or [illegible] i.e. By. While the Loc. adds [illegible] In, on.

Sanscrit nouns that use the Sanscrit form are of course distinct from the Telugu simple form. [illegible] irregularity forms [illegible] in regularity and [illegible] cause forms [illegible]

[illegible] give a general note on ABLATIVES [illegible] ... II discriminate the species Instr & Loc. [illegible]

26.. A The "ordinary spelling" differs in some points from that used in the poets and required in the grammars. Thus in [illegible] to "hangari" Correctly this wd be [illegible] and so it would be written in a poem — but this would be absurd in common writing — which rejects both the elision and the [illegible] ([illegible]) and simply writes [illegible]

Because [illegible] does not belong to the same [illegible] as P

B. 19 ^ The reason is this — Some words are contracted, as [illegible] &c pampu & manupuru — which are contracted into pán'pu & man'pu. When such contraction takes place the nasal is not changeable into the dot — We cannot write [illegible] or [illegible]!

C.. 23 One vulgarity regarding sunna has not been noticed — It is this — Every consonant that follows sunna is, properly, single; but is doubled according to vulgar usage. Thus [illegible]. Another vulgarism is to add a vowel (and that a long vowel) to the close of every word ~~that~~ that ends in a silent consonant. Thus for [illegible] they write [illegible] — so also [illegible] becomes [illegible] —

D.. 24 Natives say The Declensions are not called First, second &c but words are said to be "Declined like Rammudu &c" ~~[illegible]~~ and native authors describe the declensions as three only — That is 1 Masculine Mahat nouns in [illegible] — 2 Nouns in [illegible] or m. as Vachcham and 3d. all others — But the 3d contains several distinct classes of nouns, and these we shall consider as so many separate declensions

E...163 (Sort) [illegible]. Be it that or this; Either that or this. Both that and this.

A.. ~~[illegible]~~ ... A
~~[illegible]~~ attached
~~[illegible]~~ unattached

B. 14 First give all those letters that have [illegible] attached; then those that are unattached: then [illegible] which never use it

C.. 12 The hard T & D are harder than in English & the soft T & D are softer than in English These sounds are known in Irish

D. 30 The letter N is sometimes inserted at pleasure, particularly in poems. Thus [illegible] meladi, a damsel, is a word of three short syllables. But by inserting N after the second syllable we form [illegible] "nelandi" — which has the middle syllable long. All words that have three short syllables insert this N at pleasure as

[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

This is called [illegible]

E. 50 These decline [illegible] thus

[illegible] one, a man	[illegible] a women, one	Plu m.f. [illegible]	Neut Sing. [illegible] one.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	&c like the
[illegible]	[illegible]	none	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

F. 18 The sunna is sometimes only slightly pronounced. Thus when followed by y or double y Thus [illegible] is written samyutam, but pronounced sa-n-yyutam, and the n is only slightly sounded, thus sayyutam. Here enter what I have written at p. 45 on [illegible]

~~A. 14 In description of the dental phalanx, I write the talacattu in the ... A~~
~~[illegible] [illegible] ... [illegible]~~

first give the letters that have no talacattu next second

all that have talacattu conjoined: as [illegible]

third all that have it separately; as [illegible] ... B. 14

fourth, the rules regarding ఠ and ఠ — Rules for writing

fifth rules for secondary forms.

Sixth, varieties — as ఐ for ఐ

B.. 11 For the broad vowels, the slanting marks á é í ó ú are very convenient in *writing*; but a *printer* should use the horizontal broad mark, viz ā ē ī ō ū. Because the other gives a less pleasing appearance in *printing*. Thus also for Á É Í Ó Ú he should use ĀĒĪŌŪ. Yet as regards *capitals* either is equally convenient. Thus Ūrdhwa or Úrdhwa. Dr Rosen uses the ā instead of á &c.

C. 39 This 3rd declension requires a totally different arrangement. First give nouns in m, or last as [illegible] — Then those in [illegible]

Then those in [illegible]

[illegible]

Then as [illegible] see 288 C

And in this declension should be included all nouns that form the infl. like the Nom.

And those that form the abl like the nom — as [illegible] at that time [illegible] once

D. 35 Print the nouns across the page, thus

N	G	D	A	V	I	A	Pl
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

This will save room in a great degree

see 284 D

A. ~~316~~ The semicircle is never used: it is a fictitious letter peculiar to grammarians. In ancient times the language was pronounced very much through the nose: which custom is now a days peculiar to the vulgar, for in all languages the ancient forms, obsolete among persons of education are preserved among the uneducated — Yet bramins employed as teachers, not observing this fact, seek to impress on learners a variety of rules which they could not themselves use without being ridiculed for an absurd & obsolete pronunciation. Campbell ~~observes~~ says that the ardha bindu is observable in the pronunciation of ~~even~~ the most illiterate: he should rather have said ~~that~~ it is peculiar to the vulgar and disused by persons of education.

D.. 85 In reading the following lists, the learner should translate the second column by adding -ing to the root. Thus

To live . Living (ns) or Life ns
To form . forming (ns) or form ns
To sound . sounding (ns) or sound ns

The second of these columns ends at pleasure in [illegible] or in [illegible] which is a contraction — Thus [illegible] ichinadi is contracted into [illegible] ichin-di — the vowel A being dropped.

C. 71 Verbs of this conjugation, see 284 D are sometimes pronounced wrongly, and written accordingly — Thus చేయడం chéyadam becomes [illegible] çayyadam. In a letter from Z A (entered in [illegible] 172) [illegible] çayyaná is written for [illegible] chéyaná Shall I not do.

D... 23 The type with which Telugu is printed admits of amelioration: it has hitherto been all of one thickness, instead of being diversified with the hairstroke & the bodystroke, which render printing in

[illegible] letter graphs [illegible] less fatiguing to the eye. We [illegible] have [illegible] to [illegible] and favour [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the natives who fashioned the first types imitated the forms found in the palm leaf manuscripts which still are used as school books.

B. For (instead of 283 c) merely add this note. This root [illegible] is very commonly spelt wrong. Thus [illegible] becomes [illegible] or even [illegible]. This error is occurs very frequently [illegible] among persons of education.

C. 37. 66. Place the Affirmative and Negative forms opposite one another as is done in Meadows's French Grammar prefixed to his Dictionary p. 18. 19. He gives his reasons (in other words) thus. The disposition here adopted (from the example set by Meadows's French Grammar 1832) is very simple, and will facilitate the learners progress. In fact the natural order of the Telugu verb would lead us first to learn the negative form & then the affirmative: and this he can now easily do. Thus [illegible] Word? [illegible] I am not [illegible] Will you come [illegible] you won't

D. 283 c. Rather say thus. The nasal sound was anciently more prevalent. Many words formerly were written with [illegible] which now a days omit it – as [illegible] for [illegible] trees, [illegible] &c. This older fashion is retained among the uneducated – and this is the spelling usually found in MSS of poets & in inscriptions on temples. Men of education in modern times lay aside this nasal: but grammarians have invented the sign c or the bindu to stand in all doubtful places. This sign leaves it optional; but [illegible] has never come into general use, and may safely be neglected by the learner. – Or –

say thus. The language in old times was pronounced with a nasal tone, now less remarkable. Thus [illegible] were formerly pronounced [illegible] and written [illegible] &c. Some of these words still retain the N in the plural. Thus the plural of [illegible] is [illegible]. But in the singular the illiterate villagers alone now use this nasal sound, which is laid aside by men of education & the bulk of the people, both in speaking and writing. In old times the [illegible] though written was sometimes enunciated and sometimes dropped. Then, to denote the places in which it now is discarded, the learned men have introduced the sign c which has never become popular and indeed is confined to treatises on grammar. It thus is quite needless to the learner. This note I composed while sitting at the opera 6 Aug 1836. Even the learned (except grammarians) reject it. Thus the [illegible] given in Wilkins is always written full thus [illegible]. The learned however assert that the vulgar are right in retaining (in talking) that antiquated twang which they themselves disuse – just as English criticks assert the antiquity of sundry rustic dialects or usages and pronunciations which they themselves avoid though found in the best poets. See 289 F.

Et vestigia adhuc inter penetralia Vestae.

E. 26. The letter N is sometimes inserted to prevent elision as in Greek [illegible] ελεγε becomes ελεγεν αυτος. So [illegible] is the abl. of [illegible] a house and [illegible] into – N – annadu (he is in the house) takes this N to prevent the elision: for were it not inserted the a might be elided by the u and become [illegible] into annadu. The N thus inserted is called [illegible] – Thus [illegible] is he. By adding [illegible] we give an intensive force – he himself. Never [illegible] vadu-n-[illegible]. But suppose the word is [illegible] (the weapon) a-pâtu-na – Then we may add [illegible] thus [illegible] or, by contract [illegible]

A 33 The emphasis is added at the end [of the sentence] though the particular word - - rather thus - - If a noun is governed by an affix or participle, the emphasis is added to the latter - as [illegible] They spoke regarding this everything: Here the emphasis lies on regarding - whereas in English it would fall on "this." everything - Explain [illegible] as emphatic, in [illegible]

B 50 Yet how can [illegible] be honorific when we find the form [illegible] (p. 116)

C.. 57 see 284 c .... Intermingle [illegible] and [illegible] thus

Affirm	Neg
[illegible]	[illegible]
Under which [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

D.. 9 Being written to assist English or French readers this grammar notices several matters (such as the superlative) which are passed over in the old grammars - For every man who writes regarding a foreign language naturally adapts his explanations to the ideas already familiar to his reader - and he must collect and illustrate such matters as will open the way to speaking the language taught - Many of which would be superfluous in a treatise written for Sanscrit or Persian learners - Nannayya is written expressly for framers of etymology

E.. 130 foot - Bith 2. 1153 [illegible] as she looked & looked he became a perfect [illegible] This verse contains 4 instances

A.. 12 Cha and Ja are invariably thus sounded in Sanscrit words - But in Telugu words they differ: for if followed by the sharp vowels I & E as [illegible] they retain the Sanscrit sound, viz chi chí che ché, ji jí je jé - but with all other vowels have a soft sound. viz ça and za. Thus [illegible] and [illegible] are çalu and zánu; not chalu and jánu. Thus the same ~~word~~ letters are sometimes pronounced differently: [illegible] champaca (Sans) name of a certain tree [illegible] çampaca (Telugu) not killing

B. 123 Thus for [illegible] we may say [illegible] or [illegible], as also [illegible], [illegible] or [illegible].

C 41 Observe the peculiarities of [illegible]

N [illegible] a leg Plu [illegible]
G [illegible] [illegible]
D [illegible]
A [illegible]
I L [illegible] [illegible] as [illegible] lame in the legs - as see p. 122.

D.. 35 If the conjunction is added to the first decl. it takes the following forms - [illegible] and a brother. - or, [illegible]. Thus [illegible] I and my brother: Or. [illegible] I and my brother Or instead of double [illegible] single [illegible] is used, as [illegible] which is chiefly used in poetry - The conjunction is rarely used with the genitive, to which [illegible] (also) is added instead - Instance

N	[illegible]	and my brother	[illegible]
G	[illegible], [illegible]	and my brothers	[illegible]
D	[illegible], [illegible]	and to my br	[illegible] - [illegible]
A	[illegible]	and my brother	[illegible]
I	[illegible] (DR)	and by my brother	[illegible]
	—— [illegible] DR	and with	—— [illegible]
	—— [illegible] DR		—— [illegible]
L	[illegible]	and in my brother	—— [illegible]

The poets use the form [illegible] - viz

[illegible] &c — [illegible] &c

A 44 A double conjunction like నాకున్ను నీకున్ను is ... A
translated both to thee me and to thee

B Here insert the conjunctive forms

C.. 282 Indeed this 3rd Declension ought to adopt the Sanscrit mode of arrangement Thus Nouns ending in

[illegible]

All foreign words fall under this decl. of amahat and even several mahats - as [illegible] which are Hind. and [illegible]

Query would the final vowels suffice? as

[illegible]

No This will not do. For here I see very different classes fall under one terming, as [illegible], forming [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] forming [illegible] & [illegible]

Nor will the first idea answer - Yet I think it will, for

in the Dictionary we often know from the Nom. terming what the Infl. is - and if wrong: it is stated -

B.. 45- Add - There are some few nouns which though not defective, admit of equal latitude of sense Thus బైలు or బయలు a plain - I.G.

G. బైలు outer, outside, (an adjective

D బైలుకు out. as వాడు బైలుకి వెళ్లెను he went out

L బైట out as బైట ఉన్నది it is outside, or out

Phr [illegible] plains

C.. 47 [illegible] Dasa. 2. 441 This with [illegible] and them [illegible] see - So (see Pros. p. 95) [illegible] the bow and arrows {here the 1st conj is used & not the second

[illegible] Utt R. v. 80

[illegible] Sara V. 100

[illegible] Sara V. 100

[illegible] (Pros. p. 95)

[illegible] Vasu. 2. 160 for [illegible]

D.. 83 No- The conjunction ought to be added to every case of every noun. First decline [illegible] Then ditto with conjunc. Thus [illegible]

E 49 Subjoin the chapter on EMPHASIS. So [illegible] becomes [illegible]

F 285 The Ardha bindu is frequently written full. Thus in E I H MSS. No 146 ([illegible]) [illegible] (not [illegible])
for [illegible]
Here this me uses [illegible]
[illegible]

G.. 15 The pollu of [illegible] and [illegible] are very commonly omitted in writing [illegible] see six lines above [illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible] line 18 [illegible] for [illegible]

K.. 23 [illegible] They allow great latitude in rendering but by a little caution we may avoid vulgarity

A .. 47 The N is frequently doubled, as
[illegible] I and he [illegible] vadu NNU
[illegible] to me and him [illegible] NNI
If the conjunction is added to each word, this translated "Both and" as [illegible] both to me and him

The [illegible] or [illegible] in poetry frequently drop the vowel thus [illegible] or [illegible] become [illegible] to thee and to him
Sometimes

B 34 The local ablative is also formed by adding [illegible] to the inflexion. as [illegible] or [illegible]

C 22. The running written character deviates considerably from the round hand; and each of these ought to slope (~~like the best Greek type~~) what in English we should call the wrong way: as is the case with the most elegant Greek type, called Porsons type

D .. 22 On Vulgarities - [Vulgarities are of two kinds - one] The language has three distinct species. One book language, 2 colloquial, and 3 illiterate. All these differ in spelling. Thus - for [illegible] he gave me the book. the poetical spelling is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] - the colloquial is [illegible] - So also in the following instances -

RADICAL	POETS	ORDINARY	LOW
	[illegible]		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Or uses the poetical
[illegible] .. [illegible] .. [illegible]

Thus we see that the ordinary sometimes adopts the radical form, sometimes the poetical & sometimes deviates from both

[illegible] .. [illegible] what is the good of doing this

E .. 39 Ascertain & state the principle on which certain nouns form the Abl. in [illegible] .. Will the foll^g rule do? "Such as have the N. Gr.acc. alike, form the abl in [illegible]" [illegible] But do not [illegible] in [illegible]? Words ending in a double consonant drop one in the plu - as [illegible]

A .. Put all the details about the alphabet into a separate volume called The Telugu Spelling Book - and commence the Grammar thus. (see H below)

The Telugu Alphabet is arranged according to that of Sanscrit: but contains some letters and sounds of others, unknown in Sanscrit

Alphabet
[illegible] &c (no pronunciation)

at the end of which say The details of shapes and the rules of Spelling are given in the Spelling book.

B 35 [illegible] and [illegible] are given in Bhatt p 191 as signs of the seventh case - I totally disbelieve such use of [illegible]

C .. 150 [illegible] Ganrdach p 25
[illegible] They said Let us go and rob
[illegible] Let's be going Sar Devi - 297
[illegible] Now let us consider Vasu Deva Sanga p 14

D .. 151 (line 18) Sometimes an accusative is incorrectly used, as [illegible] - The error of this is evident if we try it in the plural: the [illegible]

E In all regular nouns it will be best to omit the plural totally, substituting one general rule at the beginning

F In some ms of poets the hyphen is shaped [illegible] or [illegible] and placed at the end of the line as [illegible]

G 785 [illegible] the voyage of life [illegible] this portion of the body

H 4 (see G above) The entire grammar should be [illegible] The 2^d being the ordinary Grammar [illegible] Introduction [illegible] language [illegible] [illegible] The alphabet at full length [illegible] Sanscrit [illegible] Elision - & 4 Essay on the language - Calendar, Numeration Table of years, &c

A.. 173 [illegible] in these the voice occasionally is altered: thus [illegible] To give .. active, but [illegible] To assent is neuter

B.. 172 line 3 In speaking of this verb it will be convenient to use the simple adjunct [illegible] as [illegible] Do (imperative) for [illegible] the infinitive form — The English Imperative sign (To) will also be superfluous in many places; as all the instances given are Infinitives, and these signs may be added at pleasure. Observe — [illegible] is also added to the causal voice as [illegible] or [illegible] .... To the past part: instances [illegible] [illegible] M. Mans. 1.77

C 160 So In whom we live and move and have our being [illegible]

D.. 145 Some verbs as melag-uta or melag-uta, have a liberty of using [illegible] or [illegible] as the last vowel of the Root .. this note appertains therefore to the Root, as see E below

E 134 (see above Suppose I call [illegible] the A root, [illegible] the U root, and chey-cott-pov- the Silent roots. So the ~~Root~~ Inf in [illegible] & [illegible] the Inf.

F.. 4 Extract from Mr M D Hill's Letter to the Working Classes — "Franklin says, If you want a good servant, wait on yourself." I might startle you by saying "If you want a good education teach yourself: ~~[illegible]~~ ~~the advice~~ be sound if understood not to literal a sense: But it is true beyond all doubt that every man who has had a really good education has done infinitely more for himself than his best teachers have done for him; and it is equally true that many of the greatest men that ever lived have been self-educated. For my own part I believe that the greatest difficulty in learning is overcome after the scholar is made aware that with

---

ardour and industry he may do every thing for himself, and that without these good qualities no teacher can help him." ... A

B.. 9. Native criticks and their commentators have in some respects been misunderstood by the modern teachers. Their object was to teach the more polished and poetical dialect, taking it for granted ~~that~~ the reader was already well acquainted with the colloquial tongue — Accordingly they have condemned, not without reason, colloquial phrases such as cant, dont, would[illegible]: which they reject as inadmissible in poetry. But the bramins who are ~~our tutors~~ employed by the English as tutors in their languages have misunderstood this condemnation in a general wider sense and accordingly insist on our observing certain rules which apply in truth solely to poetry and never were intended to govern the language used in conversation, business, or correspondence. For instance in the common words [illegible] 'idi adiginaru' (They asked this) they wish us by grammatical rule to say and write [illegible] idi n adiginaru, or else, [illegible] idi y adiginaru" ~~[illegible]~~ or, by elision [illegible] 'id' adiginaru. ~~forgetting that~~ herein they misapply the rules for elision, which are indeed strict in poetry, but wholly inapplicable to the common tongue; which would leave the words unaltered, in the form I have first exhibited. The latter pages of Morris's Telugu Selections afford abundant instances of this absurd pedantry.

274

A.. 33.. [illegible] In Syntax [illegible] chapter on the Conjunctions, inserting a letter on business, shewing how [illegible] &c must be in English transferred to the beginning of the sentence.

B.. 24 The letter ([illegible]) R is added at pleasure to the initial consonant of many Telugu words. Thus the words [illegible] and ([illegible]) [illegible] are one and the same — [illegible] and ([illegible]) [illegible], [illegible] & ([illegible]) [illegible]. No Sanscrit word admits such variety but words beginning with [illegible] K [illegible] or [illegible] or [illegible] ([illegible] or ([illegible]) [illegible] a tree, [illegible] or ([illegible]) [illegible]) are at pleasure used in either form. In the dictionary I have generally considered the ( ) in such places superfluous and accordingly the words will be found without this adjunct. The best Telugu scholars among bramins are in doubt which form is preferable. Some words have no liberty in this respect. Thus [illegible] is to swell and ([illegible]) [illegible] is to wrote.

C.. 49 [illegible] form, poetical [illegible] in the plur. and [illegible] in the [illegible] Go not near [illegible] Ma12 [illegible] 14 [illegible] these things [illegible] and [illegible] them, these things see [illegible] three instances [illegible] Go not near

D.. 91 The [illegible] [illegible] Matt. [illegible]

E.. For further instances of the Syntax of ēdi [illegible] how is he to live

F. 72/74 Conjugate also [illegible] and [illegible] to exemplify the contracted forms [illegible]

[illegible] of this [illegible]

(48)

A. 172 The present participle [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

B.. 173 Sometimes [illegible] is governed by a neuter verb-noun as [illegible] the tide has risen, [illegible] the house caught fire

C.. 177 Auxiliary Verbs are such as are added to the infinitives of other verbs or the participles without affecting the English meaning. Thus [illegible] he cut [illegible] he cut off — ([illegible]) he cut off. In such cases they are expletives. 297A

D.. 134 Gerundium — (see p. 135) Every verb as it stands in the dictionary ends in UTA as [illegible] to go — The TA is (like na in Hindustani) equivalent to the English TO. By dropping [illegible] we have [illegible] povu simply Go which is an imperative form. By dropping the final U we have POV or PO which is called the Root. So in ([illegible]) [illegible] vray-adam to write, or vray-uta to write, or [illegible] vra-si having written we see that the first syllable to which the others are added is simply Vray. Such is the statement of native critics — yet we may fairly question its truth. For here POV and VRA are called roots — whereas the past participles are PO-I and VRA-SI [illegible] and vray-si. This question has been [illegible] by Telugu philologists very amply; but the English reader may be content to adopt a simple means of avoiding all such perplexity.

Drop the final U of [illegible] povu and substitute A. forming [illegible] pova. This is used as a participle or adverb, as will presently be shown. And this form is what we shall call the ROOT. This being the shortest form

in which the [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible]. A
by affixing Ditto we have the Infinitive [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

B.. 140 Many verbs as [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] are used in poetry without any meaning that can be conveyed in a translation and may therefore be considered as mere adverbial forms — Thus from [illegible] love, comes [illegible] loving-ly [illegible] anger [illegible] angrily — Here [illegible] is the root of [illegible] to be full — and is construed as a contraction for [illegible] or [illegible] "being full" — as being full — thus [illegible] is equivalent with [illegible] (plural) — ful-ly — and [illegible] anger-ful-ly — affectionately, angrily [illegible] and [illegible] will also have precisely the same sense as [illegible] signifies to appear and [illegible] means to be full — Native tutors, and the commentators on the poets generally construe such words by [illegible] to shine or be manifest; but this does not fitly explain the numerous verbs thus used in adverbial sense. The following instances may be

Noun	literal sense	Phrase	Import
[illegible] a veil	[illegible] to do	[illegible] Ranch. I. 3. 289	Veiled
[illegible] love	[illegible] to be full	[illegible]	affectionately
[illegible] strength	[illegible] to appear	[illegible]	strong-ly

Other explanations [illegible]

C.. 49 [illegible] for [illegible] these things M. [illegible] 142

D.. 177 [illegible] also denotes attempt as [illegible] do not go to day so [illegible] do not attempt to come — Sometimes it = [illegible] true [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] a house that has been [illegible]

A.. 295 Auxiliaries should be divided into two classes — the necessary, as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it cannot be so [illegible] Ditto — And those which are incapable of translation as [illegible] [illegible] it fell

B.. 105 Auxiliary verbs (is, was, are, were &c) are generally understood often in nominative case — thus [illegible] this (is) my house [illegible] [illegible] as he (was) my brother [illegible] [illegible] (are) his sons [illegible] they (were) neighbours

Sometimes even [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] alone [illegible] [illegible] (was) [illegible] she who has erred. [illegible] (Anir 3. 72) where daughter (art) thou — [illegible] these (forms) [illegible] [illegible]

Elsewhere [illegible] place this observation [illegible] [illegible] are often understood as [illegible] Why (is) this? [illegible] why dost thou [illegible] To what purpose is this —

C.. 158 [illegible] or [illegible] is added [illegible] [illegible] either past or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they fell [illegible] the ships [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (or about) [illegible] [illegible]

D 177 .. 156 Participles frequently [illegible] [illegible] forms without altering the sense [illegible] to [illegible] or be spoiled

[illegible] being spoiled, perishing [illegible] without perishing
[illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] it was spoilt [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] [illegible]

A .. 135 The infix 60 [illegible] sometimes (alternately) [illegible] [Telugu] which is [Telugu] [illegible] a [illegible] way of saying [Telugu] .. See C

55
B .. 134 [illegible] Voices — There are two Voices [illegible] Affirmative and Negative [illegible] Middle: the Active might with more exactitude be called Affirmative: but that is an unusual word. The Passive voice is formed by regularly conjugating the verb [illegible] to fall — [Telugu] [illegible] chey-ata to make [Telugu] chey-a [illegible] [illegible] literally Tongue made. [illegible] we know how to conjugate [Telugu] [illegible] we know how to conjugate the Passive. The Middle voice is [illegible] [illegible] being [illegible] in the same manner (almost uniformly) from [Telugu] consent to take. Thus the Voices are [illegible] form (only Two — viz Affirmative and Negative [illegible]. I propose to exhibit these [illegible] by [illegible] in the best modern French Grammars — Each of these two [illegible] has a passive form [illegible] Some verbs have active, as [illegible] [illegible] as [illegible] [illegible] conjugated alike and differ only in those matters which are belonging to Syntax.

C .. (above) [Telugu] What can this mean [illegible] [illegible] (recurring) [illegible] never approach to [illegible] [Telugu] [illegible] What could you mean by [illegible] (the scriptures, the [illegible]) [illegible] [illegible]

D .. 131 Examples of [Telugu] [illegible] 13 [Telugu] [illegible] [Telugu] [illegible] [Telugu] [illegible] 5269

[Telugu]

A .. 134 The [illegible] [Telugu] chey calay, is the Root imperative, or Dhatu [illegible] 47
[Telugu] calaga is the Operative, or living root [Telugu]
[Telugu] calagi is the past part [Telugu]
[Telugu] calagina is the past relative participle [Telugu]
[Telugu] calage is the aor rel. part [Telugu] B
[Telugu] calagedi [Telugu]
[Telugu] [Telugu]
[Telugu] calimi is the noun formed from the verb [Telugu]
[Telugu] [Telugu]
[Telugu] negative imperative or prohibitive [Telugu]
[Telugu] Past Participle in [illegible] [Telugu] C
[Telugu] Passive [illegible] form

But [illegible] will not exemplify the causal, [illegible] [illegible] — One or the other of these [illegible] [illegible] perplexity.

D .. 187 [illegible] Initial consonant is sometimes [illegible] for [Telugu] — But it does not in Tel: as in Welsh, result from Syntax [illegible] — In Warton's English Poetry edit 1824 vol 3 p 572 is this note by Park "An objection has been taken to the antiquity of Welsh poetry from its supposed want of alteration [illegible] that this is [illegible] the alterations [illegible] received by those [illegible] [illegible]" which is, to make it in the MIDDLE [illegible] WORDS and not at the beginning. as in this ins. [illegible] Yn eas ir ei naws [illegible] &c.
1 1 2 3 1 2 3
This information was imparted to Mr [illegible] by the ingenious Edward Williams, the Welsh Bard." Park
D .. 133
C .. 134 or 135 [illegible] In the dictionary of Mr [illegible] and in [illegible] Campbell's, verbs appear in the Imperative form — thus [Telugu] Place — (not To place) This is inconvenient because verbs so briefly stated may be confounded with nouns. Thus [Telugu] [illegible] exactly the same [illegible] I have added [Telugu] as the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the Tel & French Dict [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which perhaps [illegible] bularies the form [illegible] So also in the Standard Grammar The form [Telugu] is invariably used in Colebr. [illegible] vol 2 a vocab (in Devanagari) of Sansc & Tel [illegible]

A.. 139 Numerals of [illegible] irregular [illegible]

But often omit these if agreeing with the [illegible]

noun — [illegible] —

B.. 42 I suspect the fact is thus Some nouns [illegible]

for the plural in [illegible] — as [illegible]

the form seems irregular — as the proper plural [illegible]

[illegible]

C.. 3[illegible] But the Dative case is so simple and uniform that instead of [illegible] specifying it under each particular noun, the following rule will suffice. In all [illegible] nouns the Dative is formed by adding [illegible] Ki [illegible] to the Inflexion [illegible] of the Inflexion ends in i. (as [illegible] Illu a house [illegible] into [illegible] into Ki to a house) But if the inflexion ends in any other vowel. the Dative sign is [illegible] as [illegible]. The plural inflexion never [illegible] the plural dative [illegible] ends in [illegible] and accordingly [illegible] invariably in U as [illegible]. [illegible] few nouns that [illegible] are irregular in singular [illegible] I shall specify the dative thus [illegible]. But query — are [illegible] exceptions? No for they end in I not I [illegible] the final [illegible] except [illegible]

D.. 133 Feminines

E 213 In these nouns the Plural ending in [illegible] the poets frequently drop the final [illegible] thus [illegible] becomes [illegible]

F [illegible] The initial vowels [illegible] are used in poetry, while for these the ordinary or low [illegible] [illegible] as [illegible]. As a [illegible] we may observe that the poetical [illegible] the whole of the [illegible] except [illegible]

POETICAL VULGAR

[illegible]

302

Inserenda

being Passages to be inserted in the pages referred to

A.. 9 I was led to read and translate the Grammar of Nannaya Bhatta with the commentaries of Bala Saraswati in 1824. and then began to keep notes in the manner of a common place book, under the heads of Genetive, Preterite, Negative &c wherein I noted any instance that seemed remarkable, either in conversation, business, or the poets; whom I cited by chapter and verse. I had not hitherto suspected any imperfection in the ancient grammar, which the Telugus look upon as quite faultless. But gradually I perceived many additional facts and simplified many statements that were obscurely worded. In ten years this collection extended far beyond what I had ever contemplated and being in England in 1835 on furlough, I arranged these notes in the form of the present grammar. see 302 A

B.. 16 The first twenty five consonants are recited in this order, making a slight pause at the nasal letter at the end of each line; each line is called a varga వర్గ or class.

	HARD	A/S	SOFT	A/S	NASAL	
Line 1st	క	ఖ	గ	ఘ	ఙ	; which are called Gutteral letters
2d	చ	ఛ	జ	ఝ	ఞ	; which, with శ, ష & స are called Palatals or Sibilants
3d	ట	ఠ	డ	ఢ	ణ	; are called cerebral
4	త	థ	ద	ధ	న	; are called dental
5	ప	ఫ	బ	భ	మ	; are called labial

These five names are given merely for the sake of distinction. Sibilant is a more convenient name I think, than palatal.

A .. 301. A Those who explained this grammar in Sanscrit have ~~used~~ used the routine and the technical expressions known to Sanscrit readers. And in the same manner as I wrote for English readers I have adopted ~~that~~ the order and those terms ~~wh~~ which English readers may find easiest understood. So obscure is the original that none but those who have read the Sutras of Panini can readily understand it. I never should have understood it had I not been already able to speak & read the Telugu language. Wilkins's Sanscrit Grammar will not explain every part

B .. 6 That Telugu is derived from Sanscrit is stated neither by Nannaya Bhatta nor by any others of the oldest criticks: who also say nothing about the word Trilinga. Nannaya, writing in Sanscrit verse, always calls the language Andhra or Pracrita: he could not use the name Telugu or Tenugu, because these are spelt with the short e which does not exist in Sanscrit. Pracrit means the vernacular tongue or dialect: and is applied to any modern language as distinguished from Sanscrit. Were it a Pracrit why does Colebr neglect its prosody under his Pracrit prosody?

C 23 In some words, as అశ్వత్థ aswat-tha, an aspirated consonant (th) follows one (t) that is not aspirated. So also in the words మజ్ఝ maj-jha. But such words are ignorantly written as if ~~the~~ ~~first~~ both were aspirated. Thus అశ్వత్థ and మజ్ఝ

We must remember that "if followed by another consonant, without an intervening vowel, no consonant is aspirated." This will guide us to the true spelling, and accordingly to the place in the dictionary where the word stands. Another equally absurd error happens regarding the letter R. Thus in the word నిరృతి. నైరృతి. nirriti, nairruti meaning a point of the compass, the vowel R and consonant R are made to change places: thus ని(ఋ)తి. నై(ఋ)తి. Such errors are of small consequence until we look for the word in the dictionary, when they increase the difficulty of finding it.

C .. 25 The letter N (ను or ని) or double N (న్ను or న్ని) may be also ~~inserted~~ added to words to express the conjunction – Thus in Latin que is added to words like too in English. If this is added to a word ending in I. as ముడి mudi, a knot, it is ని ni; but with all other vowels it is ను. If the N is doubled this ~~also~~ denotes emphasis: ~~and~~ and if the conjunction comes twice or oftener (like et – et in Latin) the first is translated Both – as

నీవును వాడును or నీవున్ను వాడున్ను } both thou & he
nivu-nu vadu-nu   nivu nnu vadu nnu

తల్లికి తండ్రికి or తల్లికిన్ని తండ్రికిన్ని } to mother & father
talliki tandriki   tallik innu tandrikinnu

N.B. [illegible]
[illegible]

A..22 Here enter the first 22 line of p 27

B 5 They use the Sanscrit alphabet, but the shape of the letters is peculiar.

C. 5 Sanscrit literature abounds among the Telugus whose alphabet

D..5 Or by inserting sunna, Telugu or Tenungu. Or, by changing T into D, Delugu, Denugu, Delugu Denungu And by adding ( ) Trelugu

E ..20 Ardha bindu is defined by Nannaya but is now disused, and appears only in some works on grammar Yet it always existed in the language and was written either as a circle or a dot. Thus old inscriptions say వాంరు which in modern Telugu is వారు, he. Grammarians take a middle course, and write వాఁరు.

F 39 First enter G. All foreign words and proper names that cannot end in -ం or -రు introduced into Telugu are declined according to these easy forms: like ప్రతి or కోమటి if they end in I; like చిక్కు or వెండి if they do not. Thus the English word Line is declined

SNGA లైను D లైనుకు I లైనుచేత PNA లైనులు GI లైనుల

Governor is thus declined

SNG గౌనరు D గౌనరుకు PN గవ్వనరులు &c

London is thus

SNG లండను D లండనుకు L లండనులో
So also మునాం మునాంకు మునాంలో (not like [illegible])

G..39 Other Sanscrit & Telugu words are also thus declined

SNG అడవి.	D అడవికి	A and L అడవిని	PN అడవులు	PGAL అడవుల
పగడి	పగడికి	పగడిని	పగడులు	పగ[illegible]ల
కొలిమి	కొలిమికి	కొలిమిని	కొలుములు	కొలుముల
మనిషి	మనిషికి	మనిషిని	మనుష్యులు	మనుషుల

N.B Some nouns bear 2 shapes Thus [illegible] or [illegible] belongs to the 3rd decl; but if spelt [illegible] then it is declined under the ~~second~~ first

A..49 The I & L are

I దాన, దీన	వీటి వల్ల	వీటి
L { దానిలో దీనిలో / దాంట్లో దీంట్లో }	వీటిలో	వీటియందు, వీట్లో

B..53 Prefix a note stating that all which end in గురు may at pleasure change that into గ్గురు – Thus నలుగురు or నలుగ్గురు or నల్వురు four, ముగ్గురు, ముగ్వురు three

C..55 but called Affirmative to distinguish it from the Negative

D..58 In the present tense the తు is sometimes by a few persons pronounced like ద and is even written so: but this is a pedantic affectation, peculiar to the colloquial language. Thus for వ్రాయుచున్నాడు they say వ్రాంటా డు and for [illegible] [illegible]

E 23 It is inelegant to double a consonant that follows the sunna – Thus the words అంచె, కంచె. are thus spelt in the dictionary, but in common writing are often spelt అంచ్చె. కంచ్చె The Sunna also vulgarly prefixed to double m & double v. Thus అమ్మ and అవ్వ are vulgarly spelt అంమ్మ and అంవ్వ whereby these letters are tripled. In common writing also the short vowels A. I. U are often dropped, thus: if the same vowel occurs in two syllables together, the first is dropped – ~~Thus~~ and if it occurs in three together, it is dropt in the last but one – Thus కలిగితిని caligitini is written కల్గిత్ని cal'git'ni – Yet this is pronounced as if no such elision took place –

F..40 ఉండుటచే or ఉండుటవల is not the abl – this is the Druta N and is omitted in ఉండుట [illegible] – this never can be ఉండుటను [illegible] – Here decline కన్య, కంచము [illegible]

A. 50. The terminations of pronouns are sometimes added to nouns, "am, is, or art" being understood as – from పోయిన who went, and వాడు he, is formed పోయినవాడు he who went: and by changing the termination is formed నేను పోయినవాడను nénu poina vāḍ anu. Or, dropping the final nu, నేను పోయినవాడ I am he who went – i.e. I went. Thus the word తమ్ముడు or తమ్ముండు younger brother, admits of the following shapes –

నేను ఆయనకు	తమ్ముండను	I (am) his brother	
నీవు ——	తమ్ముడవు	Thou (art) —— ——	These words in ( ) must be printed in italic
ఇతడు ——	—— డు	This man (is) —— ——	
మేము ——	తమ్ములము	We (are) his brothers	
మీరు ——	—— లు	Ye (are) —— ——	
వీండ్లు ——	—— లు	These men (are) —— ——	

So also వాళ్లు

~~Thus also in the feminine gender~~

~~నేను ఆయనకు~~

Thus also in nouns ending in I, as తండ్రి, కత్తి, కల్లు

నేను వారికి	తండ్రిని	I (am) their father
నీవు ——	—— వి	Thou (art) —— ——
ఆయన ——	తండ్రి	He (is) their father
మేము ——	తండ్రులము	We (are) their fathers
మీరు ——	—— లు	Ye
వారు ——	—— ——	They

Thus also in the feminine, as

నేను అతని	అక్కను	I (am) his sister
నీవు ——	—— వు	Thou (art)
ఆమె ——	అక్క	She (is) his ——
మేము ——	అక్కలము	we (are) his sisters
మీరు ——	అక్కలు	you — — —
వారు ——	——	they

And in a noun ending in గి as తల్లి

నేను వారికి	తల్లిని	I (am) their mother
నీవు ——	—— వి	thou (art) —— ——
ఆమె ——	——	she (is)
మేము ——	తల్లులము	we (are) their mothers
మీరు ——	} తల్లులు	Ye } — — ——
వారు ——		They }

Hence the

form నేను శ్రీమదు ఆయనకు తమ్ముండనై I being his brother. But some nouns in డు drop that letter. as నేను తమ్మ చేనకునని

A. 23 In reading poems it is customary to read in a peculiar chant, such as the Italians use in reading their poets (see Matthews Diary) And any vowel with which a stanza terminates is drawn out in a quaver. If the verse ends in a silent consonant the vowel u is added as a quaver. The mss accordingly, when a verse closes in ξ write it న— Thus అయ్యవార్లపై వక్కాంపకే॥ becomes in the mss వక్కాంపకనూ॥ If the vowel preceding this final vowel be i then i is superadded as వానికే which becomes వానికినీ .. చేయుచుండెడి becomes చాయుచుండెడి

B .. 67 Imperative

2 పరకు, పరకుము, పరకుడి

3 S. పరకవలెను, పరకవలెడు,

2 Plu పరకుడు, పరకుడి, పరకండి, పరకండు

3 Same as the singular. The Infinitive takes other forms as see p 59. 60

C.. p. 69 చేయు cheyu is vulgarly pronounced chāyu

D .. 68 For అణగుట anguta forms the past in అణగి ANAGI whereas అణుగుట anuguta forms the past in అణిగి ~~ANA~~ ANIGI Hence a doubt arises as to which way ~~whether~~ the word will be found spelt in the dictionary. Accordingly if it is not found under one spelling it must be sought under the other. Example

Root	అణగుట or అణంగుట	అణుగుట or అణుంగుట
Inf	అణగక.... అణగకుం	అణుగక . అణుగకుం
Imperative	అణగు	అణుగు
Particip Pres	అణగుచు	అణుగుచు
Past	అణగి	అణిగి

Turn over

Past Rel	అరిగిన	[illegible] అరిగిన
Aor Rel	అరిగే	[illegible] అరిగే
Derived noun	అరువుట	[illegible] అరువుట
Tenses. Present	అరుగుచున్నాను &c	అరుగుచున్నాను &c
Past	అరిగితిని &c	[illegible] అరిగితిని &c
Future	అరిగెదను	
Aor	అరుగుదును	అరుగుదును
Imperat	అరుగు	అరుగు

In the remaining forms there is no dissimilarity. Another instance will be given regarding the verb అరుచుట. p. 74 – Further – [illegible] which is the causal of the middle verb [illegible] falls under this conjugation. This never stands alone, and therefore will be exemplified in the word ప్రకోపించుట meaning to spur on, excite, stir up. This is regularly formed, like [illegible]

ప్రకోపించుట To excite. v.a

Root ప్రకోపించు … or ప్రకోపించు or ప్రకోపించు (K.g)

Inf ప్రకోపింప

Participles. Present ప్రకోపించుచు

Past ప్రకోపించి Past Rel ప్రకో

Aor ప్రకోపించు

Aor Rel ప్రకోపించెడి. [illegible] &c

Neg ప్రకోపింపని

Neg verbal ప్రకోపింపక

The tenses are regular, like those of [illegible]

C.. 72 Here insert the Causal voice see p 75 line 26

D 10 The Telugus are by no means apt scholars in foreign languages. Under the Mahommedan government a few of them learnt Persian and now many learn English; public official salary being the end in view. And from their eagerness to learn English it has been imagined that English may ultimately be introduced as the language of general business. I feel assured that of this is impracticable. Those Telugus who are constantly about the English will always acquire sufficient English for daily

business: but English will remain ever unknown to the bulk of the nation; whose language therefore a foreigner must learn before he can successfully transact business with them.

A.. 23 The rules for elision and permutation [illegible] have hitherto formed a great difficulty, for want of due consideration. The Grammarian who originally framed them intended them to be applied to poetry alone; & both the later criticks have obsequiously followed him, without ~~observing~~ pointing out two essential facts; one, that these rules are inapplicable to the colloquial language, used in conversation, business and correspondence: the other, that later poets have greatly relaxed these principles; which [they are partly obsolete as] the learned Bramins who assisted me urged me to support; but I pursued the more expedient course of describing the language as it is, not as they affirm it ought to be. In this respect my statements will be found to deviate from those made by my predecessors: they explain only one part of the language; I have given both. Indeed they omit many forms in daily use. Thus in A.D.G. p. 118 [illegible] is omitted.

GOVERNMENT ORI[illegible]

B. 56 For the sake of convenience I shall adhere to the ordinary custom of considering చుట (not ఉట UTA) the sign of the Infinitive; and డం DAM not అడం ADAM the affix to the root. See remarks on చేయుట, చేయడం chey-uta, chey-adam. p. 69 and on కావడం and కొవడం ca-v-adam, co-v-adam. p.

C.. 49 The pronoun అది That, is never used in the nom. case – hence is formed [illegible]

D అందును Plu Dat [illegible]

I అందున [illegible]

D.. 68 Here enter from p 91 [illegible]

E. 26 Surely my original Latin rule of [illegible] omitted a syllable at the beginning! It ought to be Ru Mu Vu Du Di Cabi verbis [illegible]

F 68 Here decline కొను (aor Kodu) to shew how verbs in ను are contracted.

A..20 Many Sanscrit nouns are erroneously written Thus [illegible] váng-múlam (a deposition or statement) properly is written with ఙ which is the nasal of the second line in the alphabet. They however write thus [illegible] váng-múlam, using ంగ to represent the nasal of the first line. In such cases the vulgar spelling must be used as the correct spelling would not be understood

B. 17 In the Dictionary Sunna and visarga take precedence of all the consonants. Thus [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] stand before [illegible] & [illegible]. This Sunna being the representative of all nasals. And after this comes ః thus after [illegible] comes [illegible]

C..69 [illegible] to cast is conjugated like [illegible], from which it varies only in the Initial

D..91 [illegible] expresses It is not fit, non decet, μη θεμις, as Anacreon 51 de Venere picta Ο δε νιν εδειξε γυμναν Χ' ὁσα μη θεμις ορασθαι Μονα χυμα συγκαλυπτει In Sanscrit [illegible]

E 26 The poets occasionally drop the initial consonant of a few words. Thus నేను I. నీవు thou [illegible] Take

become ఏను, ఈవు, [illegible].

and so forth

F..94 So in Tara IV. 105 [illegible] for [illegible]

Bhar Parin 3. 93 [illegible]

G M Santi 3. 300 [illegible] for [illegible]

Bilh 3. 164 [illegible] hast thou seen

Ellana 1. 254 [illegible]

And, dropping [illegible], [illegible] Thou didst rule Padma. IX. 36

And even [illegible] (Sacuntala)

K. 94 So in Vij Vil 2. 174 we find both [illegible] and [illegible]

L. 56 Verbs in ను as [illegible] to say, [illegible] to hear have a peculiar contract form viz [illegible], [illegible] become [illegible], [illegible] and accordingly [illegible] becomes [illegible]

A..37 Nouns, many borrowed from Sanscrit may add డు. Thus [illegible] becomes [illegible]. Yet in the vocative these may either use the Telugu form, [illegible] or use the Sanscrit form, adding A. as [illegible]

Thus a song says [illegible] ||

B..54 The Hindu definite numerals are often used with an indefinite sense. Thus Indra or Jupiter is said to have 1000 eyes — because the heaven is studded with stars. And the gods are said to be 333 millions in number — meaning that each living creature contains a portion of divinity. The species of living creatures are also reckoned at 84 lacks. i.e. a definite though unknown number

C 59 This auxiliary [illegible] has a liberty of being spelt [illegible] in several tenses. Thus [illegible] may be spelt [illegible]. But [illegible] never allows such a change

D..59 This is obscure. Rather conjugate [illegible] & [illegible] side by side and then give [illegible] and [illegible]

E..20. This sound is used in English though not written. Thus Nature, feature, posture, are pronounced Na-tyure Fea-tyure, pos-ture. So also in Deity, tutor, tribute, pure

F..16 Those who write Sanscrit in the Telugu character often use the short forms of ె and ొ, though the long sound is intended: for the short sounds do not exist in Sanscrit. Thus they write [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible]. This is objectionable and the student should always use the longer shape to denote the longer sound.

G..22 Here insert a table shewing how [illegible] is applied to each consonant viz [illegible] or [illegible]; [illegible] &c. Or give the short forms first & then the long — viz [illegible] &c

H. 17 The ి in writing is begun at the bottom, where the dot is [illegible] So also Talacattu.

K..23 Observe (as in [illegible] that) Though a cons like [illegible] has talacattu, it drops it if subscribed — not [illegible] but [illegible]

L..74 Here conjugate [illegible]

M..22 A short vowel A I U E followed by a single consonant is accented as it would be in English if followed by a double consonant. Thus దిన dina is pronounced dinner. Because in English we only pronounce one consonant though

we write two. To exemplify this principle the following words are selected which are pronounced like well known English words

(A) సమ	sama, like	Summer	U పులి	puli, like	pulley	
లగ	laga	lugger				
సరి	sari	Surrey				
బట	bata	butter	E సెట	seta	like	setter.
[illegible]	[illegible]	sully	తెలుగు	Telugu		Tell-ugu
మడి	madi	muddy	తెనుగు	Tenugu		Ten-nugu
(I) పిక	pica	picker	సెనెక	seneca		Seneca
పిన	pina	pinner				
దిన	dina	dinner				
కిల	kila	killer				

But if the consonant be doubled, pause between
[illegible] puck-er, puc-ker
[illegible] pet-too

D.. 20 Colloquially many words are contracted in a very irregular manner. For instance [illegible] (at every step) becomes [illegible] (see instance in Eng. Vira's! Journal 9 June 1830)

E.. 20 The ~~semicircle~~ is a modern form: in ancient writing the full circle was used though only slightly enunciated thus ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] he (vāḍu) is the present writing, but [illegible] (thus written by grammarians) is the true pronunciation; and this was in old times written thus. [illegible]

F. 22 In writing, the letters are generally slanted what in English we should call the wrong way; as is the custom in the most approved Greek type.

G 35 The nominative singular in this declension ends in [illegible], but in poetry has a liberty of inserting N before [illegible]. Thus [illegible] becomes [illegible].

H. 27 Such mutation of initial consonants, governed by similar principles, may be found in Welsh. See the Grammar prefixed to Owens Dictionary of Welsh & English

K. 23 The following verse in the first book of the Bhascara Ramayanam exemplifies ĕ for ē. ŏ for ō and bindu for ardha bindu. Also [illegible] for [illegible]. In a ms in the E I H it stands thus

[Telugu verse, illegible]

The letter [illegible] pronounced nearly like sh is best written x. Thus

L. 22 [illegible] axi an eye. Thus in Spanish Texiera is pronounced Tesshira. as see Blackwood 1836. p. 435 Like ct in dictionary, action. Jones says acshi. Wilkins akshi

54

A.. 23. The English mispronounce many proper names [illegible] becomes Chicacole & [illegible]

B.. 34 All these personifications are borrowed from common mythology Thus [illegible] Sol [illegible] Adonis [illegible] Calus, a cloud

C. 36 This should be simplified & amplified thus "Be" is [illegible]

Masc		Fem	
[illegible]	I am that man (see p 136)	[illegible]	I am that woman
[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]		[illegible]	fem neut

The plural is alike in both genders as
[illegible] we are the persons in question
[illegible]
[illegible] these are the persons in question
[illegible]

D And, if the noun ends in [illegible] the affix is also in [illegible] as
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] this is the knife in question
[illegible]

Nom. M. 1.1.475 [illegible] Thou art freed from this obligation & 1.1.197 [illegible] & 1.1.215 [illegible] uragama v. thou being a serpent [illegible] manyuda V. [illegible] Vish. Maya 2.1028 thinking thee to be a mortal.

E 78 Here give a verb in double y [illegible]
[illegible]

F. 49 [illegible] in the plu makes [illegible], [illegible] these women. But if compounded with another word, as [illegible] makes the plu in [illegible] (not [illegible]) as [illegible]

G 49 here decline [illegible] a girl, a little one, a descendant

H. 26 In rapid vulgar talking many other contractions take place Thus [illegible] becomes [illegible] as [illegible] I was in the school, becomes [illegible] which is correct, & by contraction [illegible]

K. 49 [illegible] these things! [illegible] them, those things! see Vasu 3. 189. (three instances)

INDEX.

Part I. Orthography
[illegible] page 5
[illegible]abet 11
[illegible] Bindu
[illegible] Bindu 304 c
[illegible]rities 22
[illegible] 23
[illegible]thesis 33
[illegible]junction 47. 95
[illegible]ertion of N. T. D. 26
[illegible]ter 26
[illegible]ala 26
[illegible]tened Initials 27
[illegible]tional R 29
Changes of Vowels 30
Guru & Laghu 32. 42
Penultimates 32. & 42

PART. 2. ETYMOLOGY

Noun 34
Mahat & Amahat 34
Signs of cases 35
1st Declension [illegible] 34
[illegible] 35
[illegible] 36
[illegible] 36
[illegible] 36
[illegible] 36
2d Decl [illegible] 38
3d [illegible] 39
4th [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Irregular Declension 42
[illegible] 43
[illegible] the Article 46
Conjunction 47
Pronouns 49
Adjectives 51
Numerals 53

PART III.
On the Verb 55
Auxiliary verbs 57
[illegible] 58
Causal 61
[illegible] 62
[illegible] 66
Passive Voice 68
2d Conjugation - [illegible] 69
3d Conj. [illegible] 72
Causal 75
4th Conj [illegible] 76
[Irregular] Causals 79
On Nouns derived from Verbs 83
Formation of the Tenses 92

PART IV
Syntax (construe of sentences) 97. 188. 219
Affixes used with nouns 99
Plurals of nouns 100
Of the Nominative 104
Genitive 108
Dative 110
Accusative 113
Vocative 115
Ablative 117
— Instrumental 117
— Locative 120
General note on Ablatives 123
Revised classification of Declensions 127
Syntax of the Pronoun 131, 184-5
— — Article 132
— — Conjunctions 137
— — Adjective 133. 220
(ramudani ...), 3. 189

Syntax of the Root of the Verb 134
— — — in A 136
— — Tasu in U — 267
Of the sign A 144
On the sign UKA 144
On the Infinitive in UTA 145
— — — ADAM 145
Syntax of Irregular Verbals 147
— — — as supines 147
as gerunds 147
Verbals in INDI 149. 218
Negative Verbal 149
Formation of Verbs from Nouns 226
Syntax of the Imperative 150
On Changing the Times 154. 263
On Participles in General 155
Present Participle 159
Past Participle 160
Past Relative Part. 163
The form inadi 164
Aorist Participle 164
[illegible] & [illegible] 164
The termination UDU 165
Conditional Aorist 166
EDI Negative Participle 167
— — in [illegible] 169
Potential & Impotential 171
Middle Voice 172
Syntax of Middle Voice 173
On Certain Verbs used as Auxiliaries 177
Expletive verbs 223. 223
Impersonal Auxiliaries 181 & 180
Neuter & Deponent verbs 182
Elision & Permutation 189. 219
On Drutam 190
On Cala 193
On Softening Initials 187. 199
On Tadbhavams 240
On Telugu Elision of finals 204
Exceptions 205
Contrast of classical & common dialect in elision 206
On Reiteration 216
Contractions in writing 207
— — spelling 207
— in compound words when followed by an initial consonant 208
Sanscrit Elision 209
On dropping final syllable 209
On omitting words in Translation 126
On the Dialects 210
On changing the Time of a tense or participle 263
Aquebs 237
Anomalies & Doubts 275. 276. 277
Praxis from St Luke 227
On Idioms. 126
Literary acquaintances 273. 258
Phrases unexplained 264
Sanscrit style 262
Supplements 267 - 313

Index

C P Brown
June 1837 London

It is very natural that a grammarian should principally consider the wants of ~~those who are~~ that class ~~the~~ that will furnish the greatest number of readers - Accordingly. I have always kept in view the wants of Telugus who are studying English: and in explaining their language I have so framed ~~any~~ each rules so as to render ~~them~~ it profitable to Telugus who are studying that noble language which I have attempted to render easy to them